28 APR. 1925

BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 21 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 24 1925 TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
24th Jan.	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,352
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,184
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,962
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		10,100
16th ,,	AZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,352
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	.. 52	.. 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
2 th Jan.	G ZANA ..	5,284
9th Jan.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8 926
6th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
0th ,,	A Steamer ..	..
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7 241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
29th Jan	KIDDERPORE*†	5,334	
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,804	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.
*† Cargo vessel, calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1925		
24th Jan.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
2 th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
28th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th Feb.	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

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P O. BOX ; 122

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	.....	30,17,755
Reserve Fund	.....	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad 'Sind'	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
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Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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Paid-up Capital	.....	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	77,500,000

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Henkow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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		Rs.
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Capital called up	.....	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.....	44,50,000

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Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

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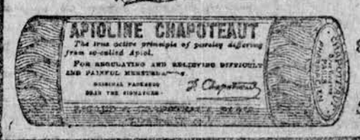

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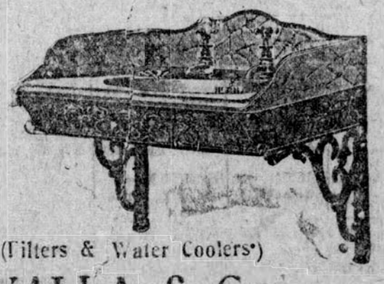

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All kinds of stove Prices have been reduced and Selling Prime No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Hindi knowing Law GRADUATE, who has practised at the Bar for about three years and who having non-co-operated has full faith in the present Congress programme and especially in khadi. Apply stating terms to BAGHIRAJ JAMNA LAL, 395, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A M694

THE HINDOO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., AMRITSAR.—Invites applications from men desirous of working as AGENTS to fill up atleast 40 vacancies all over India. The agents are required to collect information and advertisement, etc., for THE MALAVIYA'S INDIAN COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, 1926. Salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 p.m., Allowance Extra. Really capable and experienced men need apply only. For particulars apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGING DIRECTOR before 31st January, 1925.
A R627

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and Storing purposes. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C 2243

TO LET—2nd floor of a large and commodious chocolate coloured building, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C M693

TO LET—On 5 to 10 years' Lease 10,000 sq. yards VACANT LAND for any sort of Factories in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessees. For further particulars please write or see Mr. MODY, Allbless Bungalow, 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar. Broker also are requested to apply.
C M692

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage 1a extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PERSONAL.

DAYAL, 3.

Personal interview desirable. Any place you like. Secrecy guaranteed.
M696

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75, Yost 20 Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5, Rs. 95, 9 Rs. 120, Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ...	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ...	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ...	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120 ...	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ...	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL VALUE—A few PURE WOOL CARDIGANS from Rs. 10/8 and Knitted Waistcoats from Rs. 7/8 are being offered for these early mornings for sports wear. ASQUITH & LORD, LIMITED, MEN'S OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.
N 22560

FOR SALE.—PARADE SADDLE with Stirrups Bridle, etc., all in good condition Rs. 110 or near offer. May be seen at KE P & CO., LIMITED, Cumballa Hill.
N M701

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Expert preparation for the last 20 years (personal and through post) for high Commercial, Accountancy and Bank appointments. Enrolments proceeding for CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS, LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, etc. Examinations. Guarantee to coach until successful. Fees moderate. Prospectus from Principal, Opt. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M M709

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—Wholesale and retail customers for Pudiyangam Silk Sarees, Angavastrams, Coatings, etc. For Particulars apply to:—PUDIYANGAM SILKS, Pudiyangam Village, Palghat.
T R520

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—Second-hand rejected COTTON CARDING MACHINE. Must be cheap. Apply GANESNARAIN HERDUTRAI, 10B, Central Avenue (South), CALCUTTA.
M697

TENDERS.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY LIMITED.

(In liquidation).

TENDERS.

THE undersigned, with the consent of the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, invites tenders for the purchase of the new assessed property known as "Temple Bar", situate at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, occupied by Badham Pile & Company's shop. Tenders will be received at the Company's office at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 6th day of February, 1925. The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained on application at the above address.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Mortgagee in Possession,
Badham Pile & Company, Limited.
22533

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the execution of Earthwork to be done on the site of the new Loco Shops at Dohad.

A copy of the conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers marked "Dohad Earthwork" and must reach the Chief Engineer's Office not later than 10-2-1925. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. G. ARNOULD,
Chief Engineer,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
22559

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the SUPPLY OF COAL for Cawnpore Water Works, during 1925-26. The tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions very carefully in submitting their tenders:—

(1) The Board will accept ONLY 1ST CLASS COAL.

(2) Tenders to be sent by Colliery Proprietors and Managing Agents only. Tender forms may be obtained from the Municipal Office on payment of Rs. 2 and they will not be supplied to any middleman.

(3) The basis of quotations should be delivery at Municipal siding, Railway weight being accepted.

(4) Sample wagons will be obtained only from selected tenderers.

(5) Tenders to be submitted by the 14th February, 1925.

(6) The quantity to be tendered for is 5 000 tons more or less.

(7) Earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or G. C. Notes only to be deposited with the tender.

(8) The Board will deduct 5 per cent. only out of the contractor's monthly bills as security.

(9) The successful tenderer shall have to sign the contract within 15 days of the Board's acceptance of his tender failing which the earnest money will be forfeited and the contract cancelled.

(10) All tenders marked "Tender for Coal" should be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, and should reach him on or before the 14th February, 1925.

Tenderers not complying with these conditions will be rejected.
22558

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ADJOURNED SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 31st January, 1925, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1924 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 21st December, 1924, to 4th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd.,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS for sale of a Boiler by Thomas Baily 30' x 7' x 125 lbs. pressure of 1901 make, are invited and will be received by the AGENTS, THE JAM MFG. CO., LTD., at 4, Dalal St., Fort, Bombay. For further particulars and for seeing in working order purchasers may see or write to the AGENTS.
M685

PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University which will be vacant after April 30, 1925. Applicants should be Graduates of position with experience of University affairs. The Registrar shall be a whole-time officer. The salary offered is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by annual increment of Rs. 50 with benefit of Provident Fund. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, Patna University, Patna, on or before the 31st January, 1925.

R. SHAW,
Registrar,
Patna University.
22491

NOTIFICATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES that on the objection made by His Exalted Highness's Government, the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, has refused under Section 13 (1) (b) of the Indian Securities Act X of 1920, to renew eight of the nine Promissory Notes bearing the respective numbers of 234081—234089 and belonging to Mts Zamrud Begum and presented for renewal by Ghulam Mohinddin Khan. As the undersigned is credibly informed that the said Ghulam Mohinddin Khan is trying to negotiate the remaining one note, the public are hereby warned that, if any person purchases the said note, he will do so at his risk and be responsible for all consequences.

VENKAT RAMA REDDY,
Commissioner of Police,
Hyderabad Deccan.
19th January, 1925.
R710

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1755 of 1923.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD., a joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, having their registered Office at No. 73, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) DR. POONSEY HIRJI MESHERI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Mesheri Mansion, New Chinch Bunder Road without the Fort. (2.) PADAMSINH NARSINHBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Versowa, but carrying on business and working for gain at Bank Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

PADAMSEY NARSINHBHAI, Esq.,

The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you and another for recovering the sum of Rs. 4,804-1-2 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1923, till Judgment and costs and interest on Judgment. Please take notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at the hearing of the suit on the 3rd day of March 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) and in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1925.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22356

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
112, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, PIECEGOODS, ITALIAN MOULDINGS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Rafli Bros.

One big lot of grey shirtings, piecegoods white nainsook, etc.

By the order of the office concerned.

R B 8048-752—1 case Italian mouldings, about 2302 sticks.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT IGATPURI.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT IGATPURI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent John Albert Grant and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co., and in pursuance of the order of the Insolvency Court dated the 21st day of July, 1924, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th January 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the bungalow premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those following pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Igatpuri in the Taluka Igatpuri, in the Registration Sub-district of Igatpuri, District Nasik, as per particulars given below:—

All that vacant piece of land bearing Survey No. 125, Pot Hisa No. 2, containing by admeasurement 15 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Survey No. 155, on the South by Survey No. 126, on the West by portion of Survey No. 125 and on the North by Water Tank.

All that vacant piece of land bearing Survey No. 127, Pot Hisa No. 2, containing by admeasurement 2 gunthas and bounded on the East by Water Tank, on the South by pipe line going towards the bund, on the West by portion of Survey No. 127 and on the North by pipe line going towards the bund.

All that vacant piece of land bearing Survey No. 151, Pot Hisa No. 2, containing by admeasurement 24 gunthas and bounded on the East by Survey No. 152, on the South by pipe line and water tank, on the West by portion of Survey No. 151 and on the North by Forest No. 143.

All that vacant piece of land bearing Survey No. 152, containing by admeasurement acres 5 and gunthas 35, kharaba gunthas 26, and bounded on the East by Survey Nos. 153 and 154 and beyond that by Railway Company's bund, on the South by pipe line and beyond that by Survey Nos. 155 and 155A, on the West by Survey No. 151 and on the North by Forest No. 143.

All that vacant piece of land bearing Survey No. 154 and containing by admeasurement acres 8 and 39 gunthas and bounded on the East by Railway Co's bund, on the South by pipe line and beyond that by Survey No. 172 and 175, on the West by Survey Nos. 152 and 153, and on the North by Forest No. 143.

All that vacant piece of land bearing Survey No. 155 containing by admeasurement 37 gunthas, kharaba 2 gunthas and bounded on the East by Survey No. 155A, on the South by Survey No. 156, on the West by Survey Nos. 125 and 126 and on the North by pipe line and beyond that by Survey No. 152.

All that piece of land together with bungalow bearing Committee No. 818 City Survey No. 570 together with two outhouses and bounded on the East by Survey Nos. 174 and 175 on the South by Survey No. 156, on the West by Survey No. 145 on the North by pipe line and beyond that by Survey No. 152.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Vendor's Attorneys at their office at 25-27-31 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 23403.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE RACE HORSES VIZ: "MARWADI", "CLINKER" AND "SANAYAT."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4312 of 1924.

ABBAS SHERIFF ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
ABDULLAH JUSAB ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. Abbas Sherif, the Plaintiff abovenamed, appointed receiver by an Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp on the 12th day of January, 1925, in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Defendant abovenamed Abdullah Jusab Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. V. G. Akula's Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, Belfasis Road, Byculla.

3 Race Horses Viz: "Marwadi," "Clinker" and "Sanayat."

Cash will be required on the spot on lot or lots being knocked down.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 DOUBLE SCREW CUTTING LATHES, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Malvi Solicitor's Place, next to Jafer Kanji Press, below Elphinstone Bridge, Elphinstone Road, Parel by order of the Firm concerned the following.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERY.

1 Strong Double geared screw cutting Lathe with Gap bed English make by "Pollock 24ft. long.

1 Double geared Screw Cutting Lathe with Gap bed 9ft. long.

1 Double geared Screw Cutting Lathe with Gap bed 6ft. long.

1 Double geared Plain Strong Lathe 6 ft. long.

The above are second hand English Lathes and in working order.

3 Rotary Pumps of different sizes.

2 second hand platform scales.

Terms:—25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 180 CASES GERMAN BRANDY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. P. M. Bamji and Co., of Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

180 cases each containing 24 Flasks of 10 oz Elephant Brand German Brandy 24 U.P.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and balance within 3 days against the delivery of the goods.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 3RD AND 4TH STREETS AND CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Bai Valibai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Parmanand Chaturmuj, who is selling the property in exercise of the power of sale reserved to her under the mortgage-deed, dated the 31st August, 1923, and made between Jusab Haji Latif of the one part and herself of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on Sunday, the 25th January, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. ((S.T.) the following valuable property, having roads on three sides:—

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Kamatipura 3rd and 4th Streets and Centre Road in the City and registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 3987 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and 102 of Byculla, Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1237, Street No. 101, Kamatipura 3rd Street and E Ward No. 1389, Street No. 92 Kamatipura 4th Street, and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 4th Street, on the South by Kamatipura 3rd Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road, and on the West by the properties Venkah Kamath and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to the said Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., at their Office No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort (above Messrs. Hoare and Co.)

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

40 pieces sheets complete for steamers.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Shigram.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Fiat Motor car 4 seater 4 cylinder 20 H P. in perfect running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 Motor Lorry No. 157.

By orde rof N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in Suit No 3958 of 1922 (Rehman v/s. Jenabai).

4 Carts and 8 Bullocks.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BORAVLI.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, attorneys for Mr. P. S. Laud the Special Commissioner appointed under the Decree and Order dated 6th November 1924 in Suit No. 3242 of 1921, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

ALL that piece of Government land with the Bungalow, out houses and premises and well and mango and other trees thereon situate at Boriwli in the Registration Sub-District of Ladrra in the District of Thana on the South side of the Road leading to Boriwli Village containing by admeasurement Six Acres and six Gunthas or Twenty Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Six (29,966) square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 75, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Survey No. 76 and Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and Faini No. 1, Survey No. 105, Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 137, Pot No. 1 and which piece of land is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Khanji Dhanji and partly by the property of Muiji Narayandas, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Laxmidas, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ganpat Laxmon Patil and partly by a Tank and on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to Boriwli village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office on Ready-money Mansion, 35-37, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ALLI UMAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3508 of 1924 wherein Omar Haji Mahomed is the plaintiff and Haji Jusab Haji Mahomed and others are the defendants. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises on THURSDAY, the 12th February, next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the directions given to the receiver under an order of the court in the said suit dated 6th October, 1924.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Western side of Alli Umar Street containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 972, 973 New No. 3144, 3145, Old Survey Nos. 1899, 1900 and New Survey Nos. 797 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6063 and Street Nos. 196 to 202 and cadastral Survey No. 3275 Bhuleshwar Division bounded on the East by the Alli Umar Street, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Haji Dada and on the South by the property of Mistry Haji Issak.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Gunmetal scrap, Brass scrap, Copper scrap, Zinc scrap, G. S. wagons, Horse ambulance wagon, Copper and Brass cooking utensils, weights, scales, lamps, cloth old, webbing blankets in large quantities. Blanketing Canvas old, Iron and steel scrap, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Ordnance Depot, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 27th January, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. sharp, at Ordnances Depot (Kala-Killa), behind Town Hall, Bombay. The proceeds of sale will be taken in full at the time when a lot is knocked down to the name of purchaser and remove such lot after sale is over. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona,
209, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21286

ACTION SALE OF 450 BAGS R. T. LOAF SUGAR.

To-day SATURDAY, the 24th instant 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at the Khand Bazar at the shop of Messrs. Ratanji Khimji by order of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Sheikh Mohmed Shustri.

Ex S. S. KOUDOKERK.

450 Bags Loaf Sugar.

Mark.—R. T. Made in Belgium S. & Co., Bombay.

The above Goods will be delivered at the Bonded warehouse.

MEHTA & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
THE GREAT CLASSIC FILM.

THE PRODIGAL SON

From the world-famous novel by
SIR HALL CAINE.
A beautiful and faithful version of the book which is known in every part of the globe.
A TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT.
A strong, emotional and essentially human story played by people who not only act their parts but live them.
The most beautiful and impressive picture ever produced.
STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
COLLETTE BRETTEL AS THORA
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR
THE FILM WAS ACTUALLY TAKEN IN THE DELIGHTFUL SCENERY OF ICELAND, FRANCE AND ITALY.

PATHE GAZETTE
SPECIAL NOTE.
Owing to the length of this programme the management can only show it twice Nightly.
NOTE THE TIMES CAREFULLY 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2/-, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. & 1 p.m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Sensational Amazing Romantic Super-Thriller!
Starring the handsomest hero of the Screen
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in
"DARK STAIRWAYS"
WHEN THIEVES FOX-TROT IN MASKS AND DOMINOS.

The studio party is thrown into a panic. The necklace—the sensation of the party—is missing. Here is a gripping mystery story from the play places of society. Don't fail to see Herbert Rawlinson in the Universal presentation of "Dark Stairways." A romance that will thrill you!

"DARK STAIRWAYS"

Thieves dance with the idle rich-crooks in costume laugh, fox-trot and rob; the detectives are outwitted! Here's a mystery story racing to a smashing climax. A baffling story of crook intrigue in high society.

Students of all Schools and Colleges will be admitted to-day at half rates in Box, Sofa and First Class in the 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Show only.

The International News and a Comedy in the Programme. To-Night :—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SPECIALLY IN NEW GRAND RIPON THEATRE
AT PLAYHOUSE CORNER, GRANT ROAD
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
RIPON THEATRE
CORNER GRANT ROAD,

TWO SPECIAL MATINEE SHOWS
ON
Saturday, 24th January, 1925 at 3-30 p.m.
AND ON
Sunday 25th January, 1925 at 3 p.m.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!

NAND KUMAR

Booking in the Ripon Theatre.
RATES AS USUAL
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!
One of the Swiftest-moving, most enjoyable, humorous pictures you ever saw! Love and Laughter!—a regular melange of mirth! You will be glad you came!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
"YOUNG IDEAS"
Dimples! Winks! Mischief! Fun! Comedy! Love!

A screen treat designed especially to make you laugh right out loud, not once, but many times.

It's All Fun!
Forty winks and a show of dimples—an irresistible vamping blonde! She started complications that will make you roar with laughter.

LAURA LA PLANTE
IN
YOUNG IDEAS
with T. Roy Barness, Lucille Rickson and Buddy Messinger
The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy.
TO-NIGHT :—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

IMPERIAL
exhibits
During this week
Kohinoor's Latest & the best
Social production
FOR MOTHER'S SAKE
featuring
Prof: P. K. Raja & Miss Moti
Daily four shows:—
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
Extra shows:—
On Sat. Sunday at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-30, 8, and 10 30 Daily p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3.
Owing to our patrons' great request one week more.
2nd WEEK
"The Fall of an Empress"
(MESSALLINA)
see:—how the ambition of an Empress caused her fall.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
Popular Prices
COMING!! COMING!!!
First Indian Picture
PRODUCE OF ITALY
SATI SAVITRI
with Countess Rina De Liquoro

CHANGE! CHANGE!! CHANGE!!!
NOT MERE WORD But by Deeds.
Entire 1st Change of Programme
"EXCEPT DARING"
4—FLYING DEVILS—4
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS
Location—Sandhurst Rd. & Bhindi Bazar.
2 Shows { SATURDAY 4-30 P.M. / SUNDAY 9-30 P.M.
SPECIAL FEATURES
Hisakichi, Saska, Fooka, Jimi & Elias
Misses Kaity, Lily & Strong Act of TARA BAI.
DARING DEVILS HISAKICHI AND SASKA.
Most WONDERFUL DROP
38 FT. HIGH
WITHOUT ANY NET
BUT
FIT AS EVER
ENCHANTING DANCES
Profs: ARAKICHI, HISAKICHI } *Proprietors.*

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW at 5-30 p. m.
LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO.
"THE GIRL FOR THE BOY".
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW at 10 p. m.
"WHISPERING CHORUS"
With RAYMOND HATTON.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"THE FORBIDDEN LOVE"
With WARNER KRAUS.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
3-30, 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
ALSO SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A. M.
"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"
with COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

"Better than The Best"
is the public-unanimous opinion—
For the exemplary picture
"SHAH-LA-SHAHA"
or
CHECK— TO—THE—KING
Which is produced by the
Maharastra Film Co.
Kolhapur and which runs for the second week at your favourite.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.
Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers. M673

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23.
China, Cossey, Aden.
Gazana, Hatchard, Karachi.
D P Benoit, Grilloy, Dunkirk etc.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23.
Varela, Baird, Busreh.
Jan. 24.
Filippo Artelli, Zacovich, Colombo.
Waroonga, Adam, Kowet etc.
Golconda, Brown, Karachi.
China, Cossey, Aden.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.
Sado Maru, Horikama, Kobe.
Leominster, Evans, Dunkirk etc.
Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.
Jeypore, Dowling, Kobe.

LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Armenstan for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.
Steamer Colaba for Calcutta.
Steamer Garada for Rangoon.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Isarco for Genoa, Trieste, etc.
Steamer Ischia for Genoa, Trieste, etc.
S S China:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer China, 4172 tons, Captain W F Cossey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (London) with the outward mails of 9th January, 1925, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Gazana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain F Hatchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.
S S D P Benoit:—Messrs Graham's Trading Co's steamer D P Benoit, 4972 tons, Captain Grilloy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunkirk, etc, with a general cargo.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain S K Baird, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1341 tons, Captain J F Adam, will sail to-day from harbour for Kowet, etc, with a general and same bottom cargo.
S S Golconda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, 3203 tons, Captain C Brown, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.
S S Filippo Artelli:—Messrs Bird and Co's steamer Filippo Artelli, 3781 tons, Captain G Zacovich, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.
S S China:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer China, 4172 tons, Captain W F Cossey, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 2 p.m. for Aden (London) with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Sado Maru:—The N Y Kaisha steamer Sado Maru, 3627 tons, Captain K Horikama, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Leominster:—Messrs Turner Morrison and Co's steamer Leominster, 2353 tons, Captain D G Evans, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, etc, with a general cargo.
S S Castalia:—Messrs Graham Trading Co's steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Jeypore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Jeypore, 3209 tons, Captain M W Dowling, will sail to-day from harbour for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, January 23, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Shed.
Jetty Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/2, L Triestino.
1 Cl Macfarlane, 3850, M Coast 23/1 J F & Co.
2 Naldera 3886 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
3 Naringa, 4101, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
4 Bellailsa, 2903, Antwerp, 26/1, T M & Co.
5 Atago Maru, 4670, Japan, 27/1, N Y Kaisha.
5 Forde, 2952, N.F., 1/2, T M and Co.
11 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi N F L Edwards Co
12 Homestead, 4122, N.F., 5/2, Vol. Bros.
13 Soudan, 4218, China 3/2 M M and Co.
14 Othello, 3297, K'chi, 27/1, J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Basra 28/1, M M and Co.
8 Cheros, 3319, Trieste, 28/1, M Italiana S N Co Ltd.
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 28/1 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Jahavihar 3381 N F, N F, S S N Co.
15 Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 27/1, T M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.
A Rangoon Maru, 3,658, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 25/1, S Hassum and Co.
C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 27/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha.
E Colaba, 3,809, Cal. NF, M M and Co.
K Jehangir, 2,153, Jeddah, 27/1, T M & Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3033, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 23.
S S Castalia for Marseilles:—1009 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.
S S Leominster for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Othello for Hull:—3000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.
For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S Navigator for Barcelona:—150 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 4000 cwts castor seed, 4200 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, 1000 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 260 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 880 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 50 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 25 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 166 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts, 2000 cwts teel seed, 2700 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, A Durst.
S S Naldera for London:—49 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 77 bundles woollen carpets, 7 bales fox skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff; 50 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy; 50 bundles 255 bales hemp, 1 bundle fox skins (for furs), woollen carpets, 4 cases mica slabs (116 lbs), H Aizzullahoff; 4 cases mica slabs (116 lbs), Lyon Lord and Co Ltd; 20 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Son; 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 6 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 2225 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Sons; 2225 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 4 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola Co; 4 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola Co; 100 cwts dry ginger, 2 pots rosa oil, E Virji and Co; 100 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4 bundles rabbit skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.
For Marseilles:—50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.
S S Ischia for Naples:—4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
For Genoa:—310 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 4500 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts groundnuts, Stratuss and Co Ltd; 3000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 500 tons manganese ore, 500 tons old iron scrap, K M Natheo.
S S Homestead for New York:—300 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 10000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.
S S Laderfels for Antwerp:—52 bales hemp, S Permanand; 80 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 20 bales hemp, T Moolji Meghji.
For Gothenburg:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 204 cwts cashew nuts, G Sachidina and Co; 112 bales cotton waste (clean), Ralli Bros; 120 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 20 casks salted beef middles, S M H Kadarbakhsh; 9 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 3475 cwts groundnut oil cake, 206 cwts casein, L Ebramji; 100 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Ghent:—200 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Cherca for Trieste:—3 cwts dried sheep guts (1 case), S M H Kadarbakhsh; 220 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Venice:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Bari:—22000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
S S Gazana for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd.
For London:—390 cwts cashew nuts, Amin and Sons.
For Havre:—4004 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 1001 cwts myrabollams, Mathradas Bros; 330 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 291 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 55 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, H Gopalji.
For Hamburg:—900 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 831 bales cotton fly, 19 bales cotton, N Dattatrara; 770 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.
S S Isarco for Genoa:—3999 cwts teel seed, 800 cwts groundnuts, 1000 cwts niger seed, Ralli Bros; 500 tons manganese ore, K M Natheo.
For Leghorn:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Bellailsa for Antwerp:—28 bales hemp, G Mawjee.
For Ghent:—80 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Pilsna for Trieste:—62 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S S Foyle for Hull:—100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 29540 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 2500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.
S S Soudan for Shanghai:—750 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Muroran Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.
S S Docteur Pierrie Benoit for Haiphong:—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
For Moji:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Shanghai:—2500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Atago Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.
S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—10 drums methyl alcohol (31 cwts), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagasaki:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—1800 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.
For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Jeypore for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.
For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 150 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 23.
S S Kondekirk from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon and Co Ltd:—49 bales paper, 20 cases iron ware, 31 cases tin ware, 85 cases port wine, 21 cases tin boxes, 100 cases slate pencils, 11 cases leonic goods, 1000 D/bags crystal sugar, 2750 bags sugar, 100 bags farina, 100 kegs copper sulphate, 100 kegs lump alum, 30 casks old files, 216 drums magnesium chloride, 17 drums caustic soda, 300 bundles yellow meta. sheets.
From Antwerp:—11 bales silk yarn, 112 reels 266 bobbins 400 rolls wire, 100 rolls 851 bundles iron, 1872 bundles hoops, 1601 bundles steel rods, 132 bundles steel plates, 662 bundles steel bars, 750 bundles steel sheets, 248 pieces steel beams, 272 pieces pipes, 287 cases glass ware, 170 cases window glass, 30 casks glue, 45 cases wire nails, 118 cases tiles, 69 cases colours, 91 cases tacks, 16 cases panel pins, 448 bags maize pearl starch, 500 bags soda ash.
From Rotterdam:—477 bales paper, 856 bales straw boards, 40 bales blankets, 212 cases schnapps, 298 cases cheese, 25 cases canned goods, 16 cases varnish, 45 cases gin, 25 cases confectionery, 200 cases fat, 15 cases Eau de Cologne, 20 cases cocoa, 100 cases chicory, 16 cases acids, 114 bottles acid acetic, 36 casks tartaric acid, 315 kegs 270 cases paint, 183 cases glow lamps, 27 cases medicines, 285 cases beer, 90 cases cottons, 29 cases chemicals, 22 cases art silk trimmings, 55 cases wine, 16 cases water perfumes, 21 cases earthetnware, 2130 D/bags farina, 400 D/bags carraway seed, 521 D/bags bolts and nuts, 290 D/bags soda ash, 130 D/bags sulphate of alumina, 25 cylinders anhydrous ammonia, 150 D/bags dextrine, 19 drums zinc white, 98 drums zinc chloride, 40 kegs strontium nitrate, 200 rings wire, 475 pieces steel sheets, 150 pieces 100 bundles tubs, 499 bundles steel rounds, 1009 bundles steel squares, 99 bundles 41 pieces pipes.
From Karachi:—400 drums turmentine, 17 bags prawns, 20 thellas salted fish, 491 bags potatoes.
S S Sultania from Busrah, Agents H S Shushtry:—134 bundles dates, 125 bundles copper and brass.
From Bushire:—7 bales wool, 6 cases 173 bags almonds, 23 bags currents, 369 bags gum, 5 bags semsem, 5 bags attari, 87 bags poppy seed, 25 jottas 12 bundles skins.
From Bahrein:—35 bundles specie, 503 bundles dates.
S S Aunghan from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—1508075 I gallons kerosine oil, 895 casks lubricating oil, 3547 cases candles, 432 bags paraffin wax, 64 bags stearine.
S S Navigator from Durban, Agents D B Pandiman:—4514 tons coal.

PUNJAB MARTIAL LAW INQUIRY ACCOUNT

(PER SJT. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.)

FROM JULY 1919 TO JULY 1921.

ABSTRACT.

(STATEMENT NO. 1.)

RECEIPTS :—					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
From Sjt. Pandit M. M. Malaviya					1,800	0	0			
Donations thro : „ „					4,873	11	0			
„ direct					22,009	8	0			
Transferred from P. N. Bank Ld : Calcutta					10,000	0	0			
„ „ „ Allahabad Bank Ld :					2,500	0	0	41,183	3	0
DISBURSEMENTS :—										
(a) Fees, Rogers Neville, £ 1,500					14,836	5	0			
£ 1,000					9,620	14	0			
					300	0	0			
					24,757	3	0			
Mr. Nagu, Vakil					1,768	13	0			
			Rs.	A.	P.					
(b) Cablegrams			2103	9	0					
(c) Telegrams			640	2	0					
(d) Travelling Expenses of staff			1,010	3	6					
(e) Copies of judgments &c.			400	13	0					
(f) Stationery and postage			144	13	0					
(g) Miscellaneous			144	15	0	4,441	7	6		
THROUGH Pt. M. M. Malaviya						2,500	0	0		
Total Expenditure									33,467	7	6
Balance available.									7,715	11	6

(Sd.) MOTILAL NEHRU.

(Sd.) B. De.
GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED AUDITOR,
THE 26TH JULY, 1924.

(STATEMENT NO. 2.)

PUNJAB RELIEF ACCOUNT PER PT. MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA THRO' HIM AND THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., LAHORE.

RECEIPTS :—							
BY DONATIONS :	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Out of Bombay contributions	20,000	0	0				
Other Do.	30,735	12	1	50,735	12	1	
By Interest				561	12	1	
By Cases Account				4,463	13	4	
BY ADVANCES :							
L. Harkishan Lal Lahore	225	0	0				
B. Gokal Chand Calcutta	225	0	0				
The Seva Samiti Allahabad	433	7	6	883	7	6	
BY REFUND :							
Pt. V. N. Tivary	500	0	0				
B. Purushottam Das Tandon	337	8	9				
Relief	100	0	0	937	8	9	
Total Rs.				57,582	5	9	

PAYMENTS :—	Rs.	A.	P.
To Salaries and Establishment	4,420	0	0
To Travelling	1,731	11	9
To Cable-grams	1,641	7	6
To Postage and Telegrams	1,115	2	6
To Stationery and Books	208	4	9
To Legal Expenses etc.			
To Messrs. Barrow Rogers & Neville of London	11,554	13	0
To relief	1,910	7	9
To Cases Account	7,113	4	4
To Auditor's fee	100	0	0
To Delhi Enquiry	2,009	9	0
To ADVANCES :—			
Pt. V. N. Tivary	500	0	0
Pt. K. Santanam	9,400	0	0
L. Girdhari Lal Amritsar	700	0	0
The Seva Samiti Allahabad	433	7	6
Dr. Parashu Ram Sharma	163	5	3
B. Purushottam Das Tandon	337	8	9	11,534	5	6
To Photographers				125	0	0
To Miscellaneous				24	3	9
To Balance in Bank				14,103	8	11
Total				57,582	5	9

(Sd.) BRAJANDRA LAL DE,
GOVERNMENT CERT. AUDITOR.
17-12-21.

(STATEMENT NO. 3.)

THE CONGRESS ENQUIRY REPORT PRINTING ACCOUNT PER MR. M. R. JAYAKAR, BAR-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

RECEIPTS :—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Cash from Mr. J. B. Petit Bombay (out of Bombay collections of the Punjab Relief Fund)				50,000	0	0
Total				50,000	0	0
PAYMENTS :						
To printing charges	37971	14	0			
„ Typing „	418	12	0			
„ proof reading and correcting	98	10	0			
„ Book binding	5,909	12	11			
„ telegrams and other Sundry expenses	169	1	0			
„ cost of collecting printing forms for binding	955	10	0	45,514	11	11
„ Dr. Parashu Ram Sharma				100	0	0
„ balance with Mr. Jayakar				4,385	4	1
Total				50,000	0	0

199, Thakurdwar,
Bombay, 1st March 1921.

(Sd.) M. R. JAYAKAR

(STATEMENT NO. 4.)

THE CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE ENQUIRY REPORT CASH ACCOUNT PER MESSRS. RAMA KRISHNA AND SONS, LAHORE.
FROM MARCH 1920 TO OCT. 1921.

RECEIPTS :—					
BY SALES :—					
Mufussil V. P. Ps.	Vol. I—2490				
	Vol. II—2464.			14,836	0 0
Local :—	Vol. I—631				
	Vol. II—622			4,294	4 0
		Total		19,130	4 0
PAYMENTS :—					
To Commission on Rs. 19,130—4—0				3,826	0 9
To Expenses incurred				3,635	2 9
To amount paid to Mr. K. Santanam				11,669	0 6
		Total		19,130	4 0

Sarkali, LAHORE.

(Sd.) RAMA KRISHNA & SONS.

(STATEMENT NO. 5.)

THE CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ACCOUNT PER MR. K. SANTANAM, BAR-AT-LAW, LAHORE.

RECEIPTS :—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By cash from Pt. M. M. Malaviyaji	9,400	0	0			
By „ „ Mr. M. R. Jayakar (thro. Dr. P. R. Sharma).	100	0	0	9,500	0	0
By donations thro. L. Mulk Raj	2,586	4	6			
By „ direct	170	0	0	2,756	4	6
By interest from Bank				52	10	0
By sale proceeds of C. E. Report				11,669	0	6
By „ „ of furniture				300	0	0
				11,969	0	6
BY OTHER RECEIPTS :—						
Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon (thro. Dr. P. R. Sharma)				50	0	0
Sundry persons				24	7	0
				74	7	6
Total				24,352	6	0

PAYMENTS :—						
Miscell. Expenses	589	2	0			
Travelling and halting	2,379	0	6			
Postage and Telegrams	1,064	1	3			
Furniture	576	12	0			
Printing and Stationery	1,724	14	6			
Lighting Charges	180	12	3			
Establishment	5,002	13	6			
Rent	660	0	0	12,477	8	0
BALANCE IN HAND :—						
Fixed Deposit with Central Bank of India	9,500	0	0			
In current account	2,322	10	0			
With Mr. K. Santanam	52	4	0	11,874	14	0
Total				24,352	6	0

Examined and found correct. The Fixed Deposit Receipt has not been verified by me.
No. 1, Lytton Road, (Sd.) AYER,
Lahore, 23rd Nov. 1921. HONORARY AUDITOR.

(To be Continued.)

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 635
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 630
Bank's buying D D Frcs 630
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
SHANGHAI—
Bak's selling D D Rs. 213½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's buying D D Rs. 159.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.80 1/8
London—Paris Frcs 88.4
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs 28.40
London—Rome Liras 116.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed steady with the sellers for T T on London at 1/5 29/32

London, Jan. 22.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 15/16
Bar Gold quiet 77.0
Bar Silver Spot quiet 32 3/16

London, Jan. 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32
India bought—Continent sold—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 22.

Stockholm [illegible]
Christiania 21.34
Amsterdam 11.89
Switzerland 24.84
Belgium yesterday's 94.50

London, Jan. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 8.850
Exchange on London in Germany 20 077 000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 11,585

New York, Jan. 22

Demand Bills 480.60

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 23.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling T T February 27/32
Bank's buying T T February 29/32
Bank's selling T T March 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 27/32
Bank's selling T T April 29/32
Bank's buying T T April 25/32
Bank's selling T T May 11/16
Bank's buying T T May 3/4
Bank's selling T T June 21/32
Bank's buying T T June 23/32

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 21

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan 23.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 4½ per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5½ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent
Tone of money—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCK., ETC.

London, Jan. 22.

Founding 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 +¼
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101½ +1½
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 +¼.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 117 1/4 +¼
Consols 2½ per cent 57 7/8+¼.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nom. unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8+½.
Govt. Securities 57 3/4. unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/0/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/0/8

London, Jan. 22.

Bar old ready s. 87/4

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan 23.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66 14
3 per cent Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 93/12
5 per cent. Loan due 1935/55 Rs. 5/0
5 per cent. Loan due 1945/55 Rs. 97/13
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14.
6¼ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 19.4 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
Tone of Market—Dull.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan 23.

Market closed stalemate with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1277/8, Indian 4/8, Central 22/10, Eastern 7/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 4-2/8, Ahmdee 10, Apollo 17, Bombay Cotton 30, Bombay Dyeing 1105/8, Bradbury 490, Century 512/8, Central India 530, Colaba Land 161/4, Crescent 241/4, Currim 430, David 500, Dawn 6.50, Edward Sassoon 183/4, E. D. Sassoon 1/11, Fazulbhai 973/12, Globe 54, Gokak 105, India Bleaching 222/8, Indore-Malwa 395, Jamshed Mafatlal-taring 12/8, Kasturchand 130, Killachand Mills 6/8, Kohinoor 1260, Luxmi Cotton 4-25, Madhowji 377/8, Mathuradas 2.0, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, Morarji 2.00, New Great 453/12, New City 310, Pahani 367/8, Pearls 565, Phoenix 570, Simplex 222/8, Standard 1550, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 650, Tata Mill 165, Vishnu Cotton 1725.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 375, Alcotek 262/8, B. Burma 320, B. Burma N. I. 72/8, B. Burma Pet 4/11, B. Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 63/12, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord 50, Katni D 500, 150, New India Insur. 11/14, Shivrajpur 54, Tata Iron Ord. 11, Tata Iron Defd. 26/14, Tata Hydro 787/8, Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 22.

Hongkong Bank £140
Chartered Bank £21 1/8
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/8

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 23.

Apollo Mill ..	17	Morarji Gooculdas	287-8
Elphinstone ..	5	Madras United ..	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill ..	225
Asur Virjee ..	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	3600
Alliance Cotton	90	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1725
Indian Dy & Blg.	222-8	Western India ..	500
Indian Mfg ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill ..	7-2
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-10-0	Sassoon Silk ..	500
Indian Wol'n Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton ..	42-8
Carrimbhoy Mill	820	Sholapur ..	10500
Killachand ..	6-4	Standard Mill ..	1600
Koorla Mill ..	105	Hindoostan Mill ..	1900
Kastoorchand ..	130	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill ..	22-0	Tata Power Elec.	95
Khatau Mill ..	1-0	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	30	Bombay Flour ..	india
Jamshed Mill ..	125	Union Flour ..	32-8
Jeraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	6-0	New India	1-14
New City	310	Jupiter Ins. ..	6-2
Planet	41-4	Great India ..	10
Premier	88-12	Scindia Steam ..	6
Presidency ..	70	Eastern Chemical	1-14
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Cg ming ..	650
Bombay Indstl.	16	B bay Telephone	30
Birla	18	„ Uganda ..	60
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	72-8
Madhavrao Scindia	0	Bx. Burma Petrol	4-11
Mandlkji Petit..	2750	Tata Oil	6

London, Jan. 23.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £125,600,000 No. change. Public Deposits £22,500,000 Inc. £11,200,000 Other Deposits £107,000,000 Dec. £10,900,000 Govt. Securities £49,200,000 Dec £1,800,000 Other Securities £75,300,000 Inc. £900,000 Notes & Gold £23,500,000 Inc £1,300,000 The Bank Reserve is 18 P. C. of the liabilities.

Silver ready d. 32/3
Silver forward d. 332

TONE OF SILVER—
Weak: India bought cash and sold forward.

GOLD.

London, Ja. 21.

£300,000 gold arrived this week with prospect of small offerings in the next few weeks. The entire amount has been absorbed by the trade and requirements for small bars. Sales of gold from Durban direct to Bombay are not yet recommenced but it is probable that gold from Cape Town will be available in a day or two.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 23

Ready :—22-8 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Vaida				
Maha	21 15 0		21-14-6	21-15-0
Fagan	21 14 6		21-13 9	21-14-6

Teji Mandi
Maha 0—5—0
Fagan 0—8—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 23

Ready —74-0-0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Vaida				
Maha	73-2-0		72 14-0	73-0-0
Fagan	72-6 0		72-3-0	72-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—7—0
Fagan 2—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 23.

A further drop of 8 to 47 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 5 points down. The market ceased on spike long liquidation. The tone of the market was quiet.

Messrs. Currigar and Vesugars' New York friends advised Messrs. Murdoch and Co. cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Shorts are buying October versus old crop, believing part of carryovered stock owning to poor character will be carried into next crop. Should market decline on Ginnings, favour purchase for turn."

The American markets are still fluctuating within a narrow compass but we expect that the publication of to-day's Ginning Report will be somewhat in the nature of a surprise.

Referring to the situation locally, as commitments for shipment next month are comparatively small whilst arrivals are likely to increase, seeing that cotton is arriving more freely in up country markets, we anticipate that values will be inclined to give way in the near future unless support should be given to the market by strong advices from America.

Owing to a further small decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 4.3 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April May. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the values quickly advanced to Rs. 4.6. Around this level Commission Houses were sellers and the prices receded to Rs. 453 1/2 and the market closed at Rs. 454 1/2 on Jobbers buying. At Cotton Gr en the Bazar opened at Rs. 474 1/4 and going upto Rs. 454 1/2 on buying by Marwari Shroffs declined to Rs. 454 on selling by Commission Houses and closed steady at Rs. 454 1/2 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 464 and improved to Rs. 466 on buying by Bazar operators, but again gave way to Rs. 464 1/2 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 465 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs 439 1/2 and going up to Rs. 440 1/2 on general buying declined to Rs. 437 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 439. F. G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 395/96 and Rs. 381/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry was fair.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

300 bales Bengal, 100 bales Central provinces No. 1 and 300 bales Berar in all 700 bales.

Total tenders upto date are 1400 bales Peram and only 900 bales Oomras in all 2300 bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P M.

Bombay, January 23

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	454 1/2	
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	398	
„ „	March ..	3-2	
Fine Oomra ..	Dec. Jan. ..	471 1/2	
„ „ ..	March ..	439 1/2	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 23

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	422	412	395
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447
M. G. Mathia	—	450	440

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 23.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	454	
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan. ..	397	
„ „ ..	March ..	381	
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	465	
„ „ ..	March ..	438	

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 23, Ready average quality. Ready Fine.

Bengal Superfine	M.G	—	—
„ Fine	M.G ..	410	..
„	F.G.M.G 390/90	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G. ..	410	..
„	F.G.M.G 380/90	..	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G. ..	..	..
Wardha-Hinga Fine	M.G 460/470	485	..
Nagpur	.. 460/470	485	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G. 460/470	4 0	..
Pulgaon .. „	„ 455/465	470	..
Dhamangaon „	„ 450/455	465	..
Amraoti .. „	„ 450/455	465	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„ 445/455	4 5	..
Mulkapur „	„ 440/445	455	..
Khandesh „	„ 430/440	470	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	..	March.
Broach Fine	M.G. ..	..	483
„ Fully Good	„ ..	..	..
Mathia Fine	„ ..	..	..
„	F.G.M.G. 420	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	..	..
Westerns	„ 430/500	..	..
„	H G	..	..
Miraj	M.G 480/500	..	
Cambodia	„ 560	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

23 January, 1925.

New York Market, 22nd Jan.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23 71	Mar.	23.62—02	23 75	—16
24.03	May		23'86	—17
24 25	Jul.		24 09	—16
23 90	Oct		23.82	—03

New York spot on 21st Jan., 24.00 —
New Orleans .. .. 23.70 —10

Quiet featureless market. May highest 24.07 (10.08 a.m.), lowest 23.85 (2.58 p.m.), range 22 points.

Liverpool Market, 22nd. Jan.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.68	Jan.			12 64	—04
12.77	Mar.	12.79+02	12.79+02	12.72	—05
12.86	May	12.88+03		12 82	
12.91	Jul.			12.8[illegible]	
12.73	Oct.			12.70	—03
	Egyptian				
26.70	May			27.17	+47

Quiet market. American cross rate 4.79 1/4

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O.C.
Liverpool.		
January	12.64	—4
March	12.72	—5
May	12.52	—4
July	12.87	—4

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 Bales:
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid Americans Spot—Universal standard quiet 13.01d.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.40d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.69
May	24.02
July	24.24
New York Noon Call	
March	23.63
May	23.96
July	24.20
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	23.52
May	23.94

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	12.70 plus	2
February	12.70 „	2
March	12.78 „	1
May	12.88 „	2
October	12.76 „	3

EPYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

January	28.55	unchanged
March	27.65	unchanged
May	26.65	—.5
November	22.02	—.18

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Jan	12.64—.4
Feb.	12.64—.4
Mar.	12.72—.5
Apl.	12.75—.5
May	12.82—.4
June	12.83—.5
July	12.87—.4
Aug.	12.83—.4
Sep.	12.76—.4
Oct.	12.70—.3
Nov	12.02—.3
Dec.	12.59—.2
Jan.	12.56—.3

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Jan.	29.15+.60.
Feb.	28.60+.55
Mar.	28.17+.52
Apl.	27.65+.52
May	27.17+.47
June	26.70+.44
July	25.97+.32
Aug.	25.72+.32
Sep.	25.45+.30
Oct.	24.75+.25
Nov.	22.35+.15
Dec.	22.20+.15
Jan.	22.15+15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Scinde Good	10.40
Scinde Fully Good	10.80
Scinde Fine	11.20
Broach Good	11.05
Bengal Fully Good	10.90
Bengal Fine	11.30
Omra Good	10.80
Omra Fully Good	11.30
Omra Fine	11.80
Broalh Good	11.05
Broach Fully Good	11.45
Broach Fine	11.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Jan. 22.

Cotton:—
Day's Receints at all U. S. Ports 43000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2000.
Day's Exports to Continent 28000
Futures at New York:—

March	23.55—.16
May	23.86—.17
July	24.09—.16
Oct.	23.82
Spot Cotton at New York	23.85—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.60—.10

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	23.60—.10
May	23.85—.10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 1/4
Demand Bills 48000.
Silver Commercial Bars.
Foreign Mined 68 1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Jan. 22.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

March	23.55	—.16
May	23.86	—.17
July	24.09	—.16
October	23.82	—

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 22.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 60
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 70
Tone:—Firm and dearer with better Continental enquiry.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 23

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	420	..	422-8
Bombay Cotton	505	..	505
Bombay Dyeing	1150-75	1165-72-8-70	55-65-1166-4
Century	565-75	557 8	75 5 2-8
Nagpur	534-4-30	532 8-31 4	34 2 550
Colaba	160-62-8	157-8 61	150
Crescent ex divi.	240	241 4-13-12	240
Indore ex divi.	395	396-4	395
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	450-51-4	455 60	62-8-57-8-453-12
Pearl ex-divi.	566-4-65	568 12-71-4	67-8-563-12
Phoenix	565	..	570
Bharucha	107-8	..	107-8
Simplex	223-12-22-8	225-23-12	222 8
Swan	1360	..	1390
Swadesh	640	655-50	6 0
Pabni	370	..	366-4
Fazal ex-divi.	960-65	970 76-73 12	76-70-973-12
Mathuradas	210	..	250
Tata Mill	167-8	..	167-8
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	120	..	120
Madhavji	380-86-4-80	377-8 78-12	85-80-378 12
Finlay ex-divi.	880	..	880
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	187-8	..	186 4
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	..	135
Alcock	202-8	..	201-202-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	320	..	320
Bombay Elec Tram ..	43 2	..	93-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	63 12	..	93-12
Bundi Cement	8-4	..	8
Central E. Mining ..	32	..	32
Indian Cement	38-12	..	38-12
Tata [illegible]	11	11	11
Tata Steel Defd.	26-14	26-14	26-14

Australian Jan/Feb. paid 68
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb paid and sellers 68
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb. value 65
Tone:—Firm and dearer with better continental inquiry Club No. 2 Calcutta 64/9 A/M sellers.
Choice White Bombay Jan/Feb. nominal 68
Choice White Delhi Jan/Feb. paid 65/6.

London, Jan. 22.

Cargo, South Australian 69/4 1/2 paid for January shipment to the continent.
Cargo, Victorian 68/3 paid for March shipment to the continent and 63 sailer February to United Kingdom paid.
Cargo, Choice White Karachi 66/7 1/2 paid, 14th February to the United Kingdom.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, January 23. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chambr of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	53 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla 60	0 0	8 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 1 0	11 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 13 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	62 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 4 0
Castorseed	63 0 0	12 13 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery ..	....	5 8 0
Jira ..	16 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	8 8 6	
Linseed May ..	14 1 6	
Groundnuts J/F	63 8 0	
Cotoon Seed ..	5 8 0	
Castor Seed M-M.	12 2 0	
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 7 0	

METALS.

London, Jan. 22.

English best Selected Copper £69.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 7/8.
Copper Braziers £85.—
Yellow Metal £83/16.
Hard Spelter £303/4.
Corrugated Sheets £173/8.

London, Jan. 22.

Tin Block 258 1/2

BRASS

Bombay, January 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 23

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Kuger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		57 8 6
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1-4 ..		65 0 0

SILVER.

London, Jan. 22.

Total production of the world for the last year has been estimated at 236,000,000 fine ounces compared with the production of 231,000,000 fine ounces of the year 1912. The total estimated visible stocks of the world for the end of the last year are, in London 3 1/2 millions ounces, in Shanghai 86 millions in India 4 1/2 millions and on sea 15 1/2 millions.

Messrs. Montagu's annual bullion letter says that when the cost of living, labour and raw material in the continent is adjusted to depreciated exchanges and relations between the employer and the employed in Britain are improved, return of the United Kingdom to an effective gold standard will be much simplified. Several European countries, for instance, Switzerland and Holland are now considering the return to gold parity, nor must the anxiety of South Africa to make its gold standard effective be overlooked. It dwells on absorption of gold by India which is in strong contrast to present small acquisition by Europe. The problem is anomalous and the position of the Indian currency is hardly soluble until United Kingdom is again working freely on the gold standard, meanwhile the more gold India takes, the longer is the return of the United Kingdom to effective gold standard.

RAPESEED.

London, Jan. 22.

Ferozepore Real Bold Jan/Feb. sellers £20 3/4

Toria was held rather Higher and closed for Jan/Feb. sellers at £20 1/4

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—
Jan/Feb. buyers £24 1/2 sellers 24 3/4
Tone:—Firm—Not much doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months Mar/April buyers 47/9
Buyers, etc. May/Aug. sellers 48 5/8

London, Jan. 2[illegible]

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firier with moderate trade at £22 5/16 paid for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull and £22 3/8 paid for Jan/Feb shipment to London
Cottonseed Bombay £10 1/2 quoted for Jan/Feb. inactive.
Castorseed Bombay closed steadies at £23 sellers for Jan/Feb.

London, Ja 21.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April May shipment at £23 7 8 and for shipment to the continent at £24. In Linseed La plata Argentine for Mar/Apr. shipment to Hull at £22.8.9 and for Jan/Feb shipment to Hull at £22.3.9. In wheat, Cargo, Australian for January shipment at 68/6 for February at 67/10 1/2. In wheat parcels, Choice White Karachi for Mar/June shipment at 6/3 and in wheat Choice White Delhi for Jan/Feb. shipment to Liverpool at 65/6. In wheat Calcutta No. 2 club for Apr/May shipment at 64.

London, Jan. 22.

Montagu's annual bullion letter inter Alia states that the production of silver is hardly likely to fall off to any great extent, unless there is heavy fall in prices, and always there is a possibility that mexico may be able to profit more substantially by her unrivalled silver deposits. Nevertheless it must be borne in mind that no heavy offerings of demonetised silver is likely to come in market. The Eastern Hemisphere, notwithstanding the perennial civil strife in China, possesses elements of advancing prosperity and is entering a period of industrial expansion. Its raw material is of vital consequence to more highly developed civilisation of west, and payment of this will be made largely in silver. Taking account of improved conditions of trade in the far east, possibility of the coinage demand from the continental countries and the present comparatively low level reached in price of silver, it appears there is some ground for hopeful view of the future market.

(for other commercial see page 12)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Winter Meeting: 10th Day.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

The s. s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—West Yorks vs. E. B. and C. I. Rly., Cooperage, 4 p.m.; G. I. P. Rly. vs. Bombay Battalion, A. F. I., Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.; Y. M. C. A. Proctor vs. I. L. I., Oval, 4 p.m.; Eastern Telegraphs vs Y. M. C. A. Byculla, Oval, 5-7 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 31.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, annual general meeting, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 25.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Town Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" arrived London on Thursday the 22nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Bhamushkedi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 25th January 1925.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The meeting of the Council of Management will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at Committee's office to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

A concert will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. by the members of the crew of the s.s. "Naldera" by kind permission of Commander Caldwell. All are welcome.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The adjourned meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of this Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Association at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kalbadevi Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 25th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Shriman Mehata Jamnadji will do "Veda-Katha."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. K. S. Kelkar M.B.B.S. on "Sanitation" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Mr. Trivedi's chawl at Kalbadevi Road. All are requested to attend the lecture.

HINDUSTANI DEVOTIONAL SONGS.

Mrs. Banubai Bharucha, the Music Teacher to the Maharani of Mysore will give a Musical Concert of Gujarati and Hindustani devotional songs at the Theosophical Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Admission by tickets. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESENTATION TO MR. GOLVALA.

The ceremony of presenting a gold medal and a purse to Mr. Framroze C. Golvala in recognition of his gallantry and valour in rescuing a drowning man, and his services to the art of swimming will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, when Sir H. C. Adenwala will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Srimat Swami Sharvanandji President, Ramkrishna Math, Madras to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay. The subject for the class will be "Bhagwan Buddha and His Nirvana."

G. M. JAIN HOSTEL'S SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering of the Students of the G. M. Jain Hostel will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday). All past students and sympathisers of the institution are cordially invited. The programme begins at 3-30 p.m. at Damodar Hall Parel. The Hon. Sir Lallubhai A. Shah will preside.

BABU PANALAL POORANCHAND, JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

The social gathering of the Babu Panalal P. Jain High school will be held in the Madhav Baug to-morrow (Sunday). All the present and the past students are cordially invited to attend. Mr. Jhirchal Manekchachand Shah, Solicitor, will preside on the occasion.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the "Young Men's Muslim Association will be held in the hall of the Association, Muslim House, Ripon Road, Bombay No. 8 to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) when Khan Ghulamul Hussain of Panipat will speak on "Religious education and its practical ways."

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above Institution a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Etz Hayeem Prayer Hall, Umerkhadi on "Importance of Baby-Week," when Mrs. D. N. Sirur has kindly consented to preside."

GIRL GUIDE MEETING.

A meeting in connection with the Girl Guide movement will be held at Dadar in the Da Silva High School to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. Lady Hayward will preside and Miss Hayward will address the meeting on "The aims and activities of Guides." The public are cordially requested to attend.

A RELIGIOUS LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvanandaji President Ramakrishna Math, Madras will deliver a public lecture in English on "God, Soul and Matter" at Hira Baug, C.P. Tank Road, at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 25th instant.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A conversational meeting of members will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Prof. F. Corea Afonso, of Elphinstone College, will deliver a public lecture on "The Evolution of Democracy" in the Hall of the Union, Cowepatty Seaface, to-morrow (Sunday at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Sir Amberson Marten will preside.

TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL MEETING.

It is proposed to raise some permanent memorial of public utility to the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai, Topiwalla, of Bombay. Those who are in sympathy with the idea are requested to be present at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to consider and decide upon the necessary steps for raising a memorial.

His Highness The Sardesai Maharaj of Sawantwadi will preside.

ANDHRA JANA SANGHAM, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the above Sangham will be held at Mr. G. L. Narayan's Hall next to Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday). The subject will be "Satyam."

In view of the fact that there has been a poor gathering in the previous meetings, all Andhras of Bombay are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MULUND.

A public meeting of the residents of Mulund Chanduo and surrounding villages, will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Mulund in the compound of the Mulund Gujarati and Marathi School near the station, to organise a Congress Committee. Mr. J. K. Mehta, Nayak and many other famous Congress men will deliver the lecture in the said meeting. All are invited.

PAREL WOMEN'S SUPPORT TO MATERNITY BILL.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel (The Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a public meeting of women of the Parel locality will be held today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Poibavdi to support Mr. N. M. Joshi's Maternity Benefit Bill. Dr. Miss Kashibai Navarange will preside. Ladies are cordially requested to attend.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Principal H. R. Hamley, will conduct the class on "Adult Education" to-day (Saturday) from 6 to 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Girgaum and after an interval of fifteen minutes Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati will engage the class from 7 to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.) on "Education of the Defectives."

On Sunday the 25th instant Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri, L.M. & S., will conduct the class on "Child Welfare" from 6 to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The 95th anniversary of the Brahma Samaj will be celebrated according to the following programme to-day (Saturday) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. All are invited to attend.

Divine Service—At 8 p.m. (S. T.)
Minister:—Rao Krishnabai Javeri.
Lecture at 6 p.m.—
Lecturer—Mr. D. V. Shrikhande B.A
Subject—"The way Forward."
President—Mr. K. Natarajan B.A.

Mr. B. B. Korgaokar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MEMORIAL FOR LATE MR. SHIVAM.

Mr. K. A. Subramaniam Secretary, Shivam Memorial Fund, writes from Dadar:—

"At a public meeting held at Dadar about a couple of months ago at which Mr. K. Natarajan presided it was decided to collect funds to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. C. V. P. Shivam and a committee consisting of Sjts. K. A. Subramaniam, N. G. Agarkar and J. C. Erunza was formed to collect funds and formulate a scheme as to how to memorialize.

It may perhaps be superfluous on my part if I try to recount the many valuable services that the departed soldier of freedom has rendered while he was alive towards the amelioration of the sufferings of the hundreds, if not thousands, of sufferers during those days of ravaging Influenza epidemic in this city at great personal danger and sacrifice. The matchless way in which he conducted the Honor shop picketing, Khadi propaganda and other items of the Congress programme are only too green in the memory of the people of Bombay to be forgotten. It is a known fact to all that when the split in the Congress occurred at Gaya on the Council Entry question and the consequent mutual bickerings that set in the country and which resulted in the formation of two parties within the Congress one hating the other, Mr. Shivam was there, above all these silly quarrels ever advised that the country was wide enough for the parties and therefore each must do its duty as it thinks best. In the days of buried enthusiasm when appeals were made for volunteers for the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha Mr. Shivam succeeded in organising volunteer batches in Bombay bound for Nagpur. He himself led the second batch from Bombay which did novel performance there which was the envy of other batches sent by the various provinces.

Will Bombay lag behind in doing a duty that is hers, a duty of honouring the deceased patriot who was the pride of Bombay in general and the "G" Ward in particular? Donations should be sent to me care of "G" Ward District Congress Committee Ollengal Building, Dadar.

CATHOLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

FANCY FETE TO BE HELD.

A grand Fancy Fete in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation is being organised for February 8, 9 and 10, on the grounds of the Gloria Church, Gardens Road, Byculla. Very elaborate preparations are being made to provide the public of Bombay with a Fete and it is expected that the function will yield large proceeds to support the varied philanthropic activities of the Organisation. The following is the appeal that the President of the Organisation has issued:—

AN APPEAL.

Once again the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation approaches the charitable-minded public with greater confidence than ever, confidence in their oft-tried generosity and confidence as well in the usefulness of its own welfare work. This work which began in a small way three years ago has now spread itself over a wide field of action and covers a multitude of activities which redound to the advancement and uplift of the people. The success that has attended its initial stage is due to the earnestness and self sacrifice of scores of workers who have gladly borne the burden for love of God and humanity. But it is also in no small degree due to the largeness of hearts of thousands of people Christians and non-Christians who have contributed in the measure of their ability, conscious that their money could not be spent in a better cause.

Within the short space of its existence, the B. C. W. O. has on its merits secured an honourable place by the side of the big Social Service Associations in the city and has won appreciation from all who give a thought to problems of social reconstruction. But these problems are not easy of solution without a considerable expenditure of money. The B. C. W. O. has already spent many thousands of rupees on Education Young Men's Association, Women's Welfare Work, and other useful activities. But what has been done is only a shadow of what remains to be done. Funds are therefore urgently needed not only to consolidate the ground already won but to open out fresh fields of social service. All contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, B. C. W. O., 20, B. Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

OFFERING EMPLOYMENT IN BOGUS FIRMS.

ARMENIAN SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The Second Presidency Magistrate has convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment an Armenian named E. A. M. Martin charged with cheating certain persons by offering employment in a bogus firm. Four witnesses were examined who deposed that seeing an advertisement that the accused had started a firm they applied to him for posts giving cash securities. The first witness stated that he applied for the post of cashier. Accused represented that he was the nephew of Mr. P. J. Martin, Engineering Contractor in Calcutta and that the company was started with a capital of five lakhs. He demanded cash security of five thousand of which witness paid Rs. 1,500 and he was appointed the chief cashier. The accused left for Bombay in September saying that he was going to start a branch there. There was no business going on and at the end of the month he did not receive his salary. Subsequently he received information that the company was a bogus one. After the return of the accused from Bombay he demanded return of his deposit but did not get it. In October the accused was arrested by the Bombay police on a charge of cheating in respect of three cheques.

FLYING ACCIDENT.

AEROPLANE CRASHES INTO RIVER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

News has reached here of a flying accident which took place yesterday at Renala, Montgomery District, about 60 miles south of Lahore. It appears that an aeroplane crashed into a river with the result that a Sargeant Pilot and Sargeant who was accompanying him were injured. As soon as the news of the accident reached here, aid was rushed to the scene from Lahore and the injured airmen were brought here by number 23 up passenger train last night and were taken to the British Station Hospital at the Cantonment. One of the airmen is reported to have received serious injuries. Both are progressing well at the Hospital.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Five military aeroplanes which have been in Calcutta since Sunday left on Friday morning. After circling round Calcutta for more than half an hour the planes headed towards Patna where, it is understood, they will halt.

* * * *

The report of the forest administration in Burma for the year ending March 31st 1924 states 609 elephants including cleaves were captured by Khaddah licensees and lessees. Of these 121 died and 20 escaped or were released.

* * * *

As cold is intensely severe in Ajmer at present intending pilgrims to Urs Khawaja Sahib, which begins from the 26th instant, are warned to bring sufficient clothing and bedding as those who have already arrived insufficiently provided are experiencing hardships.

The cases against three Pongyis (Buddhist monks) and one Burmese woman of Lower Chindwin district who were charged in the Sub-divisional Magistrate's court at Nonywa under the Anti-Boycott Act have been withdrawn on their tendering an apology and giving an undertaking to be of good behaviour in the future.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and party motored from Russelkonda on Wednesday to Udayagiri, a distance of 27 miles on a visit to the hill tribes, the khonds and distributed prizes which is a function known as "bhet." This ceremony is generally held once in three years by the District Collector when the Khonds with their headmen assemble to pay homage to the British Raj. Large crowds witnessed the khond dance and the Bhet ceremony and after distributing presents the party motored to Berhampore.—(A.P.)

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

Seats will be available for the general public in the gallery of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall for the opening of Bombay Baby Week by His Excellency the Governor on Monday next at 5-30 p.m. A charge of annas 8 will be made.

The Committee would be greatly obliged if ladies and gentlemen who have received invitations would bring their cards with them in order that the right seats may be allotted to them.

OUT GOING PASSENGERS.

The following passengers by the P and O s.s. "China" are leaving Bombay on Saturday for Marseilles and London:—

Capt. H Lelie Baker; Mrs N Ballantyne; Mrs Chapman; Mr D M Cookson; Lt-Col P S Cookson; Mr S B Daniel; Mr E W Dixon; Major M Everett; Mr M Gunn; Lt-Col J D Grant, D.S.O.; Mr Sidney Hague; Mr Kingsley; Mr and Mrs H A Lane; Major W I Laug; Mr W G McKee; Mr W H McKerrow; Mr A R Mollah; Mr J Pinching; Mr and Mrs J C Piberd and infant; Lt Comdr W Richardson Mr S P Sawhney; Mr Stewart; Mrs C C Scranton; and Mr P M Smith.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that applications have been received from kind employers for the following jobs. Canvassers for Mill Gin Stores Electric works and inks, English correspondence clerks preferably Parsis or Hindus, a outdoor clerk fitters, an Estate Manager, ten-shop keepers preferably Parsis and a fast writing clerk for part time work. Applicants must write out their applications stating details and personally deliver to Mr. Jhabvala at Shete Building, Elphinstone Road Parel.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A FATAL QUARREL.

On Thursday at 8 p.m. a quarrel arose among some Indian Christians residing in a chawl at Reay Road which resulted in the death of one Joseph DeCosta, a painter.

The deceased lived in Haji Hasam's chawl where were also living Florence Simon and Mary Dias. One Joseph Reynolds was visiting the room of Simon. About 15 days ago Mary Dias who it was alleged was the mistress of Joseph Reynolds, abused the wife of the deceased DeCosta. About 7 p.m. on Thursday, DeCosta after taking his food went to the room of Reynolds and asked him why the woman who lived with him abused his wife. Simon then came out of the room and abused DeCosta and challenged him for a fight. Joseph also came out with a bottle containing country liquor and struck DeCosta on the head with it. The bottle broke and he began bleeding. Simon then struck DeCosta with a knife on the side. The woman came out with an iron blow pipe and was about to strike DeCosta with it when his wife ran and took hold of it. DeCosta then ran out on the road and he was followed by his wife. With the help of another woman she took him to Byculla Police Station in a victoria. The police removed him to J. J. Hospital where on admission he was found to be dead.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday at the morgue where the three suspects were present.

Inspector Nyamnalli led the evidence.

The wife of the deceased identified the body.

Dr. W. Nunan the Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination said that he had found a stab wound between the ribs on the left side. The cause of death was intra-abdominal haemorrhage from stab wound involving the spleen.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

ATTEMPT AT DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Deputy-Inspector Malpas put up Hira Kisan, Parmanand Jawarlal, Shamji Mohanji and Chawan Sewaram before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of attempting to rob Laxman Bhawco, a peon in the employ of the Agent's Office, B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, pleader, appeared for the fourth accused.

The facts of the case were that on the 9th instant about 1-30 p.m. the complainant went to the Central Telegraph Office with a ten rupee note to purchase one rupee worth of stamps. He purchased the stamps and was returning to his office. Accused No. 1 and 2 who had seen him purchasing the stamps and changing the ten-rupee note followed him to the junction of the Church Gate Street and Mayo Road. Accused No. 1 had a strip of leather which he twisted into a circle. The accused asked the complainant to put a coin on the circle and said that if he were able to find the centre of the circle by means of a pin, the complainant would get double the money. The complainant did not put the coin, whereupon, accused No. 2 tried to thrust his hand into the pockets of the complainant. The complainant raised an alarm Thereupon witnesses came to the spot and tried to arrest the accused. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 then came to the help of their comrades and rescued them. In the meanwhile a police constable on point duty came to the scene and managed to arrest accused Nos. 1 and 2. Subsequently accused Nos. 3 and 4 were arrested in the Pier House and Kamathipura.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. They said that the complainant had lost his money on the leather strap and hence this false charge.

Mr. Thakore, pleader, for the fourth accused submitted that he was a newcomer to Bombay. He had no hand in the crime. He was simply duped by the first and second accused who were old bad birds. Mr. Thakore submitted that his client threw himself upon His Worship's mercy and he hoped that he would deal with him leniently.

Accused No. 1 who had six previous convictions and accused No. 2 who had 3 previous convictions were sentenced to six months hard labour; while accused No. 3 and accused No. 4 were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one month's hard labour.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

A MUNIM IN POLICE CUSTODY.

Sub-Inspector Kadirsha put up Maneklal Gondalal before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating.

The prosecution story was that a Hindu named Foolchand Maganlal opened a *Pedhi* on Kalbadevi Road on the 19th instant, in the name of Harkisondas Foolchand. The accused was employed as *Munim* in that *Pedhi*. It was alleged that on Wednesday last four telegrams were sent by the accused to four different firms in Bombay, authorising the accused to collect money from them. Two out of the four firms also received telegraphic instructions from their agents in Madras to pay Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 to the accused. They accordingly paid the amounts to the accused. When the money was paid to the accused, Foolchand was not in the shop. Subsequently one of the merchants grew suspicious and returned to the *Pedhi* again, but could not find Fulchand. When asked about Fulchand's residence the accused could not give any information. Further the account books were found to be blank and new. The accused was handed over to the police, but Fulchand was not to be traced yet.

The accused was remanded into police custody for further inquiries.

ALLEGED BOGUS CLUB MANAGER.

A EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

Sydney Herbert Stewart alias S. H. Humphreys, a European, was hauled up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating.

Sub-Inspector S. P. Patil alleged that the accused went to Messrs. Joyce and Co., at Ballard Estate, and represented himself as the Manager of the Rawalpindi Club. He gave his name as Humphreys and entered into a bargain on behalf of the Club. It was further alleged that accused as he was leaving asked the Manager of Messrs. Joyce and Co. to lend him some money as he was short of money. Manager gave him Rs. 10 and a cheque of Rs. 150. The accused promised to return the money, but did not turn up. A wire was sent to Rawalpindi Club when they got a reply that the Club knew no such person as Humphreys. A complaint was then made to the police who got the accused arrested.

Mr. Patil applied for a remand to complete the investigation which was granted.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 400 and a surety of a like amount, Rs. 200 to be deposited in cash.

A PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.

Parmanand Balaram was charged before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 345 belonging to Mr. Neil Edward Bailey of United State Army.

Mr. Bailey stated that on Tuesday at about 55 p.m. he was going along Esplanade Road. When he passed the Pyrkes Stores, he felt a push from behind and turning round saw a hand across his left shoulder. On searching his pocket he found his purse containing Rs. 345 missing. He then seized the man who was nearest to him, but on searching him the purse was not found with him. A stick seller however told him that the accused picked the purse and passed it on to another man.

Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, pleader, who defended the accused said that the purse was not found with the accused. The stick-seller bore ill-will towards the accused and hence gave the false evidence.

The accused who had 4 previous convictions was sentenced to 3 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default a further term of six months' imprisonment. The fine, if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

CORONER'S COURT.

A PATHAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Thursday morning a Pathan named Banaras Ahmed (45) in the service of Inspector Hazrat Shah of C.I.D. was found shot in his house at New Nagpada.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Friday when evidence showed that the deceased was cleaning a revolver belt of his master when an orderly of the Inspector heard a shot fired and on enquiry found the deceased lying dead with his face downwards in a pool of blood. A revolver was lying near his right hand. The deceased smoked charas and took opium. The cause of death was shock and haemorrhage from a gun shot wound.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mrs. F. L. Pardoe who arrived in Bombay on Friday by hired transport "Assaye" reports theft of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 65/6.0 from the dressing case whilst the ship was between Aden and Bombay on the 18th instant.

BULLOCK STABLES ON FIRE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS 50,000.

A disastrous fire broke out in the early hours of Friday morning in a row of bullock stables in Dhakoo Parbhoo's wadi situate at Ghorpdeo which resulted in a heavy damage to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

The stables were of corrugated iron sheets and at the time of the outbreak about 700 bullocks and a number of carts were lying there. The conflagration took a very serious turn in a short time owing to the breeze that was violently blowing at the time due to the change of weather during the last few days. Almost all the fire engines of the city were requisitioned on the spot who made strenuous efforts to put out the fire. Fortunately all the bullocks were saved by the heroic efforts of the ladears of the fire brigade though a number of goats and fowls are reported missing while several carts were entirely destroyed. The cart drivers who lived on the spot are unfortunately rendered homeless.

The fire was put out at about 3 a.m. The cause of the fire is not yet ascertained. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

In the share market consequent upon a better tone on the market for the manufactured article rates generally were higher to-day with a healthier tone in evidence. Coals were more or less unchanged with a limited business. Equitable marked a drop of about two points. Teas remained inactive in the absence of demand. In miscellaneous some enquiry existed for Indian Iron and Steel otherwise there was nothing of interest calling for mention. Government securities were unaltered. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/2; 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/8; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98; 6 per cent bonds 1926 106/5; 6 per cent bonds due 1927 99/9; 6 per cent bonds 1930 102/6; 6 per cent bonds 1931 102/8.

Railways:—Barasat Bairhat Light Railway 63; Howrah Amta Light Railway 102.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 25/4; Dunbar 188; Kesoram 5/9.

Jutes:—Alexandra 382; Arglo India 420; Auckland 302; Bala 9/14; Craig 5/12; Clive 45/12; Dalhousie 465; Gondalpara 1040/8; Gourepore pref 98/8; Fort William 421/8; Howrah 45/12; Kamarhatty 855/8; Kankinarah 507; Kelvin 870; Knnison 965; Lansdowne 361; Lawrence ord 605; Lawrence pref 112; National 45/4; Naddea 51; Reliance 64/12; Standard 463; Union 65/8; Waverley 8.

Coals:—Arrung 2/6; Bansjorah 14/2; Bengal Nagpur 69; Burrakur 30/4; Equitable 16/12; Gopalichuck 10/12; Jainty Central 66; Kesoonda and Myadee 22; New Rambnoom 55/8; North West 27/4; Ramegunge 47/12; Seebpore 33/4; Searsole 14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6/6; Indian Iron and Steel 32; B I Corporation ord 5; Burma Corporation 19/8; Ind an Wood Products 7.

Tea Companies:—Bolgachi 25/12; Oodaliah 27/8; Rutenia 19/8; Sapoi 25.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteenth sixteenth pence.

(Continued from column 6.)

released at this Cinema, an Indian Mythological picture named "Savitri" produced in Italy and featuring Countess Rina De Liquoro.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

AT PATHES.

Some little time ago the management of Pathe Cinema announced that a series of big films had been booked for the current year. The first of these is being shown this week and judging by people who have been privileged to view it privately there is a treat in store for the public. The picture is "The Prodigal Son" and is a screen version of Sir Hall Caine's well-known novel of that name. Unlike many film adaptations the picture is not merely based on the book but is a detailed and faithful interpretation of it.

Sir Hall Caine was extremely pleased with the result and in a message to the producers said frankly that they had made a delightful film. The whole charm of the production lies in its simplicity. Yet right through the story is a series of tragedies which follow the clash of human emotions. It is essentially a human story and as it unfolds lays bare the natures of the people who comprise this work-a-day world of ours. To see "The Prodigal Son" is to see life as it really is, to see men and women as they really are.

The acting calls for the highest possible praise—it is brilliant, particularly the performance of Stewart Rome as Magnus. That the producers have spared no pains to ensure accuracy is proved by the fact that they actually took this picture in Iceland. France and Italy where the author laid his scenes.

"THE GIRL FOR THE BOY."

FINE COMEDY AT EXCELSIOR.

"The Girl for the Boy" which Miss Lee White staged on Thursday night, is a screaming comedy suited to the humour of Bombay audiences. As there was another musical entertainment on Thursday night, the rear seats did not seem well filled, but the fun at the Excelsior is bound to attract crowds. The story is one of downright absurdity. Jacqueline, daughter of an American Chocolate King, loses her way at night through a motor-accident, but she finds a refuge in the house of George Darling, of the Civil Service. As Boy and Girl, Mr. Clay Smith and Miss Lee White filled their role to perfection. George Darling is a slow, unemotional prig, demurely loyal to his fiance, Mary, daughter of Sir John Porter. Jacqueline takes a fancy to George and opens outrageous overtures. Finding no response, she occupies the room of George, leaving that patient Martyr to sleep in the court-yard. George is under the care of an egregrious friend Harry Kilmartin whose antics are splendidly done by Gus McNaughton. Before day-break Parkinson, chauffeur, is deeply entangled in love with the house-maid. For crisp jokes and sour grimaces, Ernest Sefton has a genius, and as Parkinson, he kept the house in roars of laughter. Jacqueline pursues her frisky courtship, but by noon Sir John Porter (Syd Munro) and Mary (Billie Lockwood) are in the house to pronounce their maledictions upon the innocent George. His explanations are of no avail, because Jacqueline is in the house playing the part of the tom boy. The story proceeds with a shuffle in boys and girls, and to realise the fun one has to see the farce. But it is not mere noise and jest; revue features recur at every turn and the "peaches" disport themselves in rich and slender costume, heedless of our chill weather. "Tell me, is it love?", "Give me tennis every time," a beautiful dance in Cairo manner, the lively gestures of Miss Lee White and her famous smile and hand-clap—those provide a sumptuous feast of mirth and laughter for an evening. In brilliant costume, few artists who have visited the East can compare with Miss Lee White. Where she and Mr. Clay Smith are heading towards matrimony, they break into a charming song—"Where there is a boy, there is a girl." The manner of the pair, makes it quite convincing too.

It is a capital entertainment which should not be missed. Many who saw it went home determined to see it again.

FINAL WEEK.

Next week (from Monday 26th Jan.) is the final week of the Lee White season, the last evening's performance being on Saturday the 31st instant at 8-30 p.m. and the last Matinee and final appearance of the Company in Bombay will be on Sunday, February 1st at 5-30 p.m.

For the final week a most attractive repertoire has been arranged commencing on Monday 26th with a revival of "Vogues of 1925," for one night only. Tuesday the 27th "Scandals" will be presented and on Wednesday the 28th "Back Again" each for one night only. The last three nights of the season and the Sunday's Matinee will be occupied by "Pot Pourri" a last and exhilerating assortment of this most attractive company's popular numbers interspersed with many new items including special individual and concerted numbers and dances by Lee White's Peaches, a bevy of charming and talented ladies whose fine work and delightful personalities will remain a happy memory with Bombay theatre-goers for many moons. There will be variations of programmes in "Pot Pourri" at each representation of this appropriately name, song and dance show and it will be wise of all wishing to attend these farewells of Miss Lee White and her brilliant entourage to secure their seats early. The booking is at Rosa and Co. daily, as usual.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

The Lee White and Clay Smith Company finishes on February 1, and to fill the gap at the Excelsior there is being shown with a cartoon a six part film which has rather an unusual story. A man robs a safe. Leaving the premises he finds another man lying dead. He changes clothes with that man. And in changing clother then in the eyes of the world he changes his identity. The robber is believed to have been the victim of the robbery. Two years pass and the survivor returns. He finds his wife married to another. To save her and because of a promise made to his mother he goes to the gallows accused with murder as well as robbery. It is a film rather out of the usual run.

THE EMPIRE.

At the Empire there is being shown a film called "Forbidden Love." It is all about the coming of love and then they find that they were brother and sister. The scene is laid in the time of the Crusaders and we get some stirring episodes of war, with many battle scenes. Every effort has been made to present these scenes with historical accuracy, and the knights in shining armour might be real knights and the battles real battles. With this film there is being shown the usual topical Gazette.

"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS."

The presentation of this remarkable film in Bombay has evoked such wide interest that its exhibition at the Empress has been extended for another week. There are some spectacular films which are rather overpowering. This is not one of those films. The staging is elaborate, but it is not extravagant. There is not the striving after effect that is so noticeable in many productions which deal with the pomp and delay of old Rome. Unlike most such films, too, it does not rely for its interest purely on its spectacular appeal; it has melodrama, drama and romance, and there are touches of humour which are interposed from time to time to relieve the pathos of the film. "The Fall of an Empress" is certainly a film which all who can ought to see, and its continuance at the Empress may enable many to see it who have not yet been able.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The management of the Globe Cinema have decided to show the film "Messalina" for one week more at the patrons' request. Last week the house was fully crowded and many people had to go away disappointed at the door of the theatre. The leading role in "Messalina" is played by one of the shining lights of Italian society, Countess Rina De Liquoro. Several other well-known members of Italian aristocracy appear in the film, among t the 12 000 natives of the country who furnished the crowd. The film is a truly magnificent production with a superb story and lavish settings. There will shortly be

(Continued in column 5)

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The Monk Himself (*Contd.*)
The Fruits in His Basket
The Fragrance that Sustained Him
What He Said
Pre-Monk Days at Lahore
Pre-Monk Days at Lahore (*Cont'd.*)
Pre-Monk Days at Lahore (*Contd.*)
Love of Mountains and Solitudes
Resume of His Early Life
Swami Rama in Japan
Swami Rama in America—(a short account of his work on behalf of India, and impressions of his admirers)
The Monk Returns
Swami Rama at Mattra and Pushkar
Swami Rama at Beas Ashram on the Ganges
Last Days at Vashistha Ashram (Uttrakhand, The Himalayas)
A Collection of His Letters
The Problem of His Country
His Thoughts on India
The Problem of His Country (*Contd.*)
His Poetic Spirit
A Collection of His Poems
Conclusion:
A Few Reflections
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The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1925.

KITE FLYING?

In compliance with the Hon Cawasji Jehangir's assurance before the Legislative Council the Bombay Government have published their Bill for the protection of tenants against the rapacity of landlords. It looks more like kite-flying than genuine business. The substance of the Bill suggests a cross-grained and apologetic vindication of the promise under which Mr. Nariman withdrew his Bill to the regulation of rents in Bombay. It is probable that the Government hope to bargain for a compromise scheme in the Select Committee. The scope of the Bill and the curious remarks of Mr. H. B. Clayton in his Municipal Estimates indicate that the Government are not in a hurry to control rents without "discrimination." As far as officials are concerned, there are multifarious provisions in Government policy providing for the fluctuations of rents in the City, and the Bill has to be considered irrespective of their protected interests. From the public stand-point, the scope of the new Bill is a betrayal and a disappointment By a mischance, the bill for the continuance of a system of control with regard to business-premises was refused discussion. The Government had been mainly responsible for the cruel fate reserved for people running small business. In 191 there were 1318 suits relating to rents in the City of Bombay; in 1923 there were 2260 suits connected with ejectment but last year the first nine months witnessed a rise in suits to 3175, and it is well-known that the deletion of the embargo on non-residential areas has caused a great deal of suffering to the public. Even municipal schools came under the clutches of landlords who served harsh notices on head-masters after the expiry of the Rent Act in regard to business premises. The complete termination of control was a palpable mistake, which Government have not cared to rectify. The Government should get rid of the obsession that because the Rent Acts are called "War Restrictions Acts," they are bound, irrespective of other socio-economic considerations, to destroy all control as a recognition of the Treaty of Versailles. When in 1918, they limited the claims of landlords, the Government did not fix the standard rent out of any pacific passion but because the tenants were being over-exploited. The condition may exist even without the prevalence of hostilities in Europe; but the Government seem to take the view that since the War is over there can be no occasion for tempering the wind to the shorn tenant.

The new Rent Bill fathered by Government does not meet the expectations of the public when Mr. Cawasji Jehangir coaxed Mr. Nariman to avoid private legislation. It does not provide for the protection of small businessmen, and it outlines a caricatured scheme of safety for poor tenants. When the duty was entrusted to Government, the public hoped for a more liberal piece of legislation on behalf of the middle classes. The new bill contemplates protection, until 1928, for Bombay tenants who pay a basic rent of Rs. 85. Business-areas are held out of account; all it permits is the shielding of tenants who pay less than Rs. 85 per month. If the Bombay Government are unable, on conscientious grounds, to extend the entire Act for three years, they should at least think of sheltering the middle-class house-holder. Last year when the Calcutta Rent Act was amended, it gave the security of standard rent for tenants who paid up to Rs. 250 per month. The Bombay Government, we fear, would not espouse a scheme of graduated relief to all classes of tenants; and Mr. Nariman must be surprised at this fact, when he recollects the optimism with which he withdrew his Bill; there it is. But the Government obviously mean to pursue half-measures in a paltry spirit for the sake of redeeming their diplomatic pledge, however, perfunctorily. They seem more anxious to pull landlords out of the web of salutary restrictions than to grant protection to tenants. The scope of the Bill, as far as Bombay tenants are concerned, is to allow the landlords a free hand above the range of Rs. 85 per month; in respect of the poor tenants, to permit the landlords to impose increments between 20 per cent. and 60 per cent. beyond the standard rent. Is this satisfactory? Is this not a bill inspired by ruthless landlordism? In India, house-rent has become a specific liability for City-dwellers, the villages meet it differently, and it is an obligation of westernised conditions to pay, monthly, for justifying the grant of roof and shelter. According to Western standards, 15 per cent. of the income is reasonable rent. That is Mrs. Beeton's Victorian view, but in Bombay many middle-class tenants who have to observe the canons of health and of respectability pay about 25 per cent. of their monthly earnings, if, not more. It is an absurd proportion, but it is city-life and people have to comply with certain standards. For the salaried worker, the limit of Rs. 85 would be a monstrous oppression; and for family-groups who divide common accommodation to secure economy, the position would be impossible. While Government think of landlords, they do not seem to have realised the real plight of the tenant-population. The promulgation of scientific formulas, borrowed from books, would be a provocation and an insult in this connection; but doctrinnaire views about private property seem to suffice Mr. Cawasji Jehangir's promise.

The Bill should be recast and republished. A larger range of protection should be provided for middle-class tenants—if the Government are stubborn about a more comprehensive bill covering all classes of residents and all classes of premises. Under present conditions many tenants are compelled to desert flats because of the negligence of landlords to repair the house; neglect is regarded to be a tedious and noxious form of notice to tenants. Whether Rent Acts continue or not—and continue they must, for some time yet—there should be provision in law enabling the tenant to pay for repairs and for charging the landlord for costs. The suggestion is inevitable because of the shifty disregard of landlords when the question of repairs is mentioned. The Government Bill is an untapped and imperfect venture—we first wrote it as merely perverse—and it is up to the public to denote their attitude and strengthen the hands of the legislature against the furtive spirit of landlordism betrayed in the Bill.

THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

After the reference to it in the speech of the Viceroy, the public announcement about the personnel of the proposed Committee to enquire into the economic condition of the people was expected. As we remarked previously, the Committee appointed is not a committee to enquire into the wealth of the country or the taxable capacity of the people, but to consider the "feasibility" of such an enquiry. In other words, whether further action in this direction will or will not be taken is made dependent on the judgment of the tiny Committee, which has been set up. The enquiry has no reference whatsoever to the burden imposed on the people by payment of revenue to the State under different heads. This Committee is further to examine the existing material and to lay down the method of enquiry, that is to say, when the proper Economic Commission is appointed, their procedure will be circumscribed by the judgment of men differing from themselves, who would have laid down the methods. We do not think the country will be satisfied with this halting step of the Government made ostentatiously as it in compliance with the wishes of the Assembly and intended to be a mere coating of sugar for the bitter pill of the Taxation enquiry. The handling of public issues piecemeal has been an evil long ingrained in British administration and the latest example of it really takes the palm in showing 'how not to do it.'

Turning to the personnel it becomes our duty to refer to the disappointing record of Mr. Hurst, the Member-Secretary, when he was a Professor in Bombay nearly ten years ago. He is a fussy gentleman with a recondite manner and by his choice of profession, the world lost a good librarian. The fact that there are Indians of much bigger qualifications than Mr. Hurst both in Bombay and elsewhere may have possibly escaped the notice of Sir Basil Blackett, or is it that the Government cannot bear the sight of a talented Indian as secretary of a Committee? We are sure the greatest exception will be taken in the country to the appointment of Mr. Hari Kishan Kaul, whose disservice to India in the matter of the Lee Commission is still rankling in the public mind. His economic scholarship is still to seek. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, representing South India, is undoubtedly a good choice but, without willing assistance and co-operation of younger men, it is difficult to postulate greater success for him than what he achieved in the Technical Education Committee in Bombay. Nor have the Government been explicit as to the procedure to be adopted. The Taxation Enquiry Committee is already investigating the same subject, viz., how far an economic enquiry is feasible, as can be seen clearly from their questionnaire and from the evidence hitherto recorded. Is it that the Government, having found out that the Todhunter Committee could not possibly do this work, have taken away some heads of enquiry from them and entrusted them to this new Committee? It is the misfortune of this country that it has to depend in matters affecting the very life of the people on Committees with weak and unsatisfactory personnel or with circumscribed terms of reference. If economic conditions involve the conditions of industry as well, including the full effects on business of the present methods and costs of transportation then we must remark that this Committee does not bring within its fold any one with direct business experience. If theoretical knowledge of economic principles in their application to conditions in India were the criterion, even then this Committee is very deficient. Economic commissions have sat in Western countries but the principle on which they were constituted and the manner in which they have worked, are something which has never been reproduced in India in spite of the boast that England has established a modern form of administration. The Taxation Committee is in the plight of a veterinary surgeon put in charge of an ophthalmic hospital. It is vigorous with the knife, and the patient suffers.

Notes of the Day.

Surrender to Militarism.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's big step in the realm of foreign policy, the Geneva Protocol, which constituted a distinct advance towards the ideal of outlawing war, is in imminent danger of being undone by the Baldwin Government which, ever since its assumption of office, has been hardly favourable to it. A discussion of the Protocol was postponed at the Rome meeting in December on the plea of want of time to consult the Dominions. Now that the Dominions have vetoed the proposal of an Empire Conference to consider the Protocol, the practical alternative is a coordination of imperial policy through cables. But inscrutable sceptics as the Eastern world has become in these post-war years, it shrewdly suspects that successive denials of any idea of dropping the Protocol convey a strong hint of the future conduct of the Baldwin Cabinet. The Protocol was a useful instrument for the substitution of law for force in international relations; it proposed to make arbitration compulsory in all disputes, justiciable or otherwise, outlined an equitable machinery for arbitration, suggested a satisfactory definition of the vague term "aggression" and ruled out partial alliances and separate treaties. "Henceforth," as M. Politis observed in commending it, "no purely private war between nations will be tolerated." There is every likelihood that Mr. Baldwin will destroy the good work of the Labour Government in this respect as it did by resurrecting the Singapore scheme.

The Passing of Trotsky.

Trotsky, who with Lenin is regarded everywhere as one of the two pioneers and organisers of the Russian Revolution, is, it seems, going from his historic position. Only last week there was the report of a speech by M. Rykov, the President of the Council of the Commissars, in which he referred to "the misunderstandings between the Communist Party and Trotsky" arising, as he said, from the fact that "Trotsky wished to introduce certain changes opposed to Lenin's traditions" which the Communists, of course, insisted in preserving. That is a clever move. For Trotsky, being still a formidable figure because of the part he played in the November revolution and his popularity among the workers, the only way to discredit him is to represent him as opposed to Leninism. To the Russian masses devoted to Lenin, that would mean, in effect, a betrayal of Communist principles, a shedding of "class-consciousness." With the removal of Lenin, there have been differences among the Communist leaders regarding the question of succession to power while Trotsky has, both before and after Lenin's death, protested against the autocracy of the Communist Party machine. In a new introduction to his book "1917" Trotsky criticised the present Communist leaders while in his book on "Problems of Life" he indicated the shortcomings of the Bolshevik experiment. That is heresy to the orthodox leaders who fail to realise or grapple with the economic problems created by the new economic policy which Lenin inaugurated. Well-informed writers on Russia, however, think that even the N. E. P.—as it is briefly called—is passing. At any rate, Trotsky who is reported to be ill may soon lose his position at the centre of Russian affairs and M. Rykov's speech probably foreshadows such a contingency.

A Jamshedpur Grievance.

The appeal which the Labour Association of Jamshedpur has addressed to the members of the Indian Legislature will, we trust, receive careful and sympathetic consideration. When the Steel Protection Bill was under discussion, a proposal was made to incorporate in it a clause safeguarding the interests of the workers of Jamshedpur, but it was withdrawn on the assurance given on behalf of the Steel Company that the grievances of their employees would be enquired into and removed. The letter of the Labour Association alleges that not only has the undertaking not been fulfilled, but that the management have carried out the recent measures of retrenchment in disregard of the claims of employees who loyally served the Company for a number of years. The retrenchment was forced upon the Company by the supine attitude of the Government and it is obviously both impracticable and inadvisable for the Legislature to interfere in the internal management of the Company. But in view of the assistance given to the latter from the public revenues, it is due to the workers that their legitimate claim to the protection of their right of association should not be ignored by the Legislature. We trust the Company, which knows that it has the fullest sympathy of the public in its present plight, is fully alive to the fact that the industry it controls is a national one and must be so conducted and managed as to subserve truly national interests. It need hardly be added that no industry can be said to be conducted in national interests in which the rights of the workers are not jealously safeguarded.

QUESTION OF MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

(By M. C. CHAGLA.)
III*

Any one who has seen and thought about the working of democracy cannot help feeling that elections are a wonderful instrument for doing away with distinctions between classes and communities, for making the point of view of one side intelligent to the other, and for bringing home to the electors the fact that beneath the jar and clash of communal and class prejudices and passions the problems that affect them are common. To Hindus and Mussalmans passionately desirous of achieving unity, no method could be surer and easier than of rubbing shoulders with one another in a common electorate and of discovering that beneath the formal and conventional masks of Hindus and Mussulmans the heart that beats is that of the Indian. By an inexplicable and tragic blindness we have consciously and deliberately thrown away this opportunity. And the Muslim League at its session in 1924 held at Lahore, in an imposing preamble has actually damned joint electorates as the source of quarrels and dissensions. I could have understood the League saying that we accept joint electorates as a *beau ideal* of Indian politics, but under the present circumstances we cannot adopt them. But to pour anathemas upon them and to point them out as something worthy of the *odium politicum*, is an act of short-sighted statesmanship of which, I regret, the League has proved itself guilty.

Objections Answered.

We must examine, *seriatim*, the various objections that are raised to joint electorates. My readers, I need hardly say, must have gathered from what has gone before, that I am advocating joint electorates with a qualification viz: reservation of seats on the population basis. So long as Hindu-Muslim unity is not an established fact let the Mussulmans have the assurance of having representation in the Councils proportionate to their numerical strength.

The first objection is that Hindus will vote for those Mussulman candidates who are pro-Hindus, and I take it that the Mussulmans will do the identical thing if they give any votes to Hindu candidates. I should have thought this was a consummation devoutly to be wished for. For, in the Councils of the future we do not want fanatics—men who are not amenable to reason, nor capable of seeing the other man's point of view. We want men who will be able to sink their communal individualities and look at problems coming up before them from a national point of view. As regards the possibility of Mussulmans so elected betraying the trust reposed in them, I have too much confidence in the average Mussulman candidate, and too much belief in the commonsense of the Hindu electors who will not deliberately lower the prestige of the Councils by voting for men who much rather deserve a lynching than a seat in the Council to think that such a thing is possible.

Possible Remedies.

The other argument closely allied to the former one is that in certain provinces the voting strength of the Hindus is so tremendously large that the elected representatives will be more the representatives of the Hindus than of the Mussulmans. The Punjab is pointed out as an illustration in point. There seems to be some substance in this argument. But there are various methods of meeting the difficulty. The franchise can be lowered, and a large number of Mussulmans can be brought into the polling booths. Or literacy qualification may be introduced and thus an incentive given to the Mussulmans to educate themselves. Or, finally, and this it must be confessed, is the least palatable of all the remedies suggested, a few of the Mussulman seats may be filled up by nomination. For the advocates of separate electorates will have to confess that even under their system the bulk of the Mussulmans in the Punjab go unrepresented, as they are not in a position to possess the vote.

And Mussulmans must also remember that Hindus returned from joint electorates will be moderate, more willing to understand and champion the Mussulman cause than the Hindus returned from separate electorates. For in the former case the Hindus are answerable for their acts as much to the Mussulmans as to the Hindus, and at the time of the elections, they have to solicit votes from both the communities.

This article is by no means meant to be an authoritative pronouncement on the subject. The writer has thought that at a time when the leaders of the country are meeting at Delhi to devise ways and means for settling the Hindu-Muslim problem, every suggestion that the maker of it thinks might prove helpful, should be thrown into the national hotch-potch. And these are only suggestions of that nature—and very tentative suggestions at that.

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd and 23rd instant.

ASSEMBLY AND BENGAL DETENUES.

GOVERNMENT'S DAMNING ADMISSIONS.

DEMAND FOR CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS STAGGERS. OFFICIALS.

The Bengal Ordinance will be discussed in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday the 28th. The discussion will be initiated by Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar who will move. "This Assembly recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council that steps be taken forthwith to supersede by an Act of the Indian Legislature the Bengal Criminal Law Ordinance I of 1924 as promulgated by His Excellency the Governor-General for and in the province of Bengal."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI. Jan. 23.

Though both the debates held in the Assembly to-day were inconclusive, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas made the speech of the day. Indeed from the debating point of view the speech of the standard delivered by Sir Purushotamdas it is our fortune rarely to hear. The occasion was provided by a number of indirect flings. Sir Campbell Rhodes of the Bengal Chamber of commerce had at Sir Purushotamdas during the debate on Mr. Venkatapati Raju's proposition for the immediate appointment of a Currency Committee with a majority of Indian non-officials and with an Indian Chairman. Both Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas had their say on the main points connected with the problem, yesterday and their speeches to-day, therefore, did not traverse the ground covered yesterday. Mr. Raju in an able speech (considering that he is not a practical business man) proved fully the necessity for the immediate appointment of a committee with Indian majority. He explained that as the interests of India alone were to guide them in their decision, it was just that Indian opinion should have a preponderating voice. Pundit Malaviya assured that no racial bias was behind the proposal and asked Mr. Raju to waive his condition of the chairman being an Indian.

But these legitimate demands put up the ire of Sir Campbell Rhodes, who read in them an Indian plot to have a packed committee. Sir Basil Blackett also opposed this demand, but with an objection more mildly put. He assured full representation of Indian interests and selection of those, who were aware of Indian conditions.

SIR PURUSHOTAMDAS HITS BACK.

Sir Purushotamdas gave Sir Campbell Rhodes a bit of his mind. He recalled, much to the discomfiture of Sir Campbell a conversation they had when Sir Campbell had remarked about a committee, which was just beginning to sit that its report was ready if not already in print (the exact remark was drowned in laughter, but this was its substance) Sir Purushotamdas added that if they had learnt the idea of packed committees it was learnt from the past practice of Government. Sir Campbell had in his remarks stated that when the committee was appointed, he supposed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would have to be represented, because Sir Purushotamdas, who he said had based his speech on the recent letter of that Chamber to Government would insist on its being represented. Mr. Jinnah remarked "would he" Sir Campbell had also added that the cotton ginning interest would have to be represented. Sir Purushotamdas who knew that this was a fling at him asked whether the real fact was not that Government had been taking dictation from Clive Street and had been behaving like *ji-hazur* before the jute interests. That was, he said, the truth however unpalatable. Then again if Sir Purushotamdas had quoted the opinion of the Bengal Chamber, it was not because he attached greater importance to its opinions than to those of the Chamber he had the honour to represent, but that Government was very considerate about the opinions of Clive Street. Against the cry for patience which Sir Campbell had raised in opposing the motion, Sir Purushotamdas addressed a serious warning. If disaster happened in the immediate future as a result of this policy of wait and watch, the responsibility would not be of the Indian non-officials. Having disposed of Sir Campbell, Sir Purushotamdas attempted to unearth the inspirer of the apparent insinuation attempted by Sir Basil Blackett.

SIR BASIL CORRECTS.

The Finance Member in concluding his brief observations wanted to correct the impression "in certain quarters" that the grant of permission to Sir Purushotamdas to introduce his bill for fixing 1/4 ratio meant that Government would accept the bills. Sir Purushotamdas asked how could the Finance Member give credence to such statements perhaps given to him by "some dignified persons" and choose the floor of the house to correct them. If the bills had emanated from the representative of a European Chamber such an impression might have been created, but Government never took its clue from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and rarely listened to the Indian commercial community. As for the constitution of the committee. Pundit Malaviya put the position in a nutshell. He said very often these committees were appointed to support certain conclusions already formed by the Finance Members. Even to-day Sir Basil had publicly expressed his opposition to the introduction of gold currency in this country. Was it, therefore, unreasonable to demand an Indian majority. Pundit himself favoured gold currency and wanted as much gold to come into India as possible. He might have added how the conclusions of the only Indian member of the last Currency Committee proved correct.

The debate was adjourned on the representation by the Home Member that an important meeting of the Executive Council was being convened at 5-30 p. m. The non-official members were also anxious to get away as the All Party Conference is meeting this evening at Raisina hostel.

When the debate is resumed the Assembly is expected to carry the resolution by a majority.

SYLHET AND KACHAR

The other resolution discussed was the transfer of the districts of Sylhet and Kachar to Bengal. The decision on this was adjourned till the September session to enable Government to hear fully the views of Assam and Bengal Governments and come to a decision.

BENGAL DETENUES.

The question time was interesting for the interest taken by the members in asking a series of questions about the Bengal State prisoners. Sir Alexander Muddiman, however, refused to throw much light. He only stated that the two session judges, who had examined the evidence thought there was "reasonable ground" for thinking that the detennes were members of the terrorist organisation.

He however, announced that Government would allow on Wednesday discussion of Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's resolution urging Government to bring forward the act of supersede the Bengal Ordinance. This is considered by Government to be in order.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

BENGAL DETENUES.

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled to-day. The order paper contained non-official resolutions which included the resolutions that urged the transfer of the Districts of Sylhet and Kachar to Bengal, the appointment of a Currency Committee and the constitution of a Supreme Court in India. The House as well as the public galleries were thinly occupied.

The proceedings commenced with Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. Clow of the Industries Department taking the oath of allegiance. An hour was devoted to interpelations.

Mr. Sim replying to Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan laid a statement on the table showing that the percentage of the third-class carriages provided with latrine accommodation to the total number of third class carriages was 50 per cent. in the case of the East Indian Railway and 34 per cent. in the case of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Sir Basil Blackett answering the same member said that owing to the intervention of the General Election in England no settlement of the outstanding claims in dispute was reached and Sir B. N. Mitra was appointed to officiate as High Commissioner. Much useful work was, however, done both in regard to these points and on the question of capitation grant.

Replying to Mr. K. K. Chanda, Sir Alexander Muddiman said the grounds upon which Mr. S. C. Bose was detained under Regulation III related to his actions both before and after the local Government sanctioned his appointment as Chief Executive Officer. The Home Member was not

(Continued on next page.)

A SPECIAL CONGRESS?

ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Mahatmta Gandhi presided over the All-Parties' Conference, which commenced sittings this evening at Raisina. It was convened to explore the avenues of political and communal unity and formulate the scheme of Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi suggested the appointment of a Committee to suggest the lines of political and communal unity.

Answering Mrs. Besant, he indicated that the Congress might hold a special session if the non-Congressmen would join and convince them of the propriety of altering the Congress Creed and Franchise.

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Muslims supported the appointment of a Committee without delay and report within two days.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar on behalf of the Madras Non-Brahmans expressed that the problem of his community was acute in South India.

Dr. Datta desired to know where his community stood.

Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai and Swami Shradhanand urged on the Muslims to lay their cards on the table and explain what they wanted, so that they might consult the Hindu community and arrive at conclusions.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas urged the Swaraj Scheme being outlined first.

Mr. Jayakar warned against looking at the question of Swaraj from a communal point of view.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow afternoon, when discussion will take place.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

HINDU SABHA SUB. COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

The meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Hindu Sabha, held last evening to explore the avenues of a settlement with the Mahomedan community, was attended by over 25 members, and presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai. At the outset one member declared that this meeting was not to discuss what the Hindus wanted but how to meet the claims of Muslims. Speeches were made Lala Lajpat Rai Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others pointing out the dangers that might result in a section of the Mussalman community trying to form a federation with their co-religionists in Central Asia and other part of the world. Discussion then followed on the question of franchise, and the sense of the meeting was against the continuance of communal representation in principle, but as the Lucknow Pact had embodied this as a matter of policy the Hindus should not concede anything more than what was contained in that Pact. On the question whether in a mixed electorate there should be representation on the proportional basis the feeling expressed by the meeting was against committing themselves to any point without full discussion with the Hindu community.

The Mahomedans also held their own Conference at Raisina.

The All-Parties Committee meets this evening.

CALCUTTA DANCERS IN COURT.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The suit brought by Miss Phoebe Henderson, dancing mistress against Mrs. Aenid Hunt professionally called Miss Aenid Ballin, another dancing mistress claiming damages of Rs. 20,000 for alleged libel in publishing certain advertisements, was settled, to-day, at the High Court before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose. When the case was called on for hearing Mr. Amir Ali, for the defendant said: "I understand the matter has been settled and the terms will be signed and put in to-morrow before your Lordship." Mr. Justice Ghose said that he desired to congratulate both the sides on the happy termination of the dispute.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The suit brought by Miss Phoebe Henderson against Mrs. Aenid Hunt professionally known as Miss Aenid Ballin which was adjourned at the High Court by Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose yesterday for putting in terms of settlement, came to an unexpected termination to-day the plaintiff having expressed her desire not to proceed with the case. The suit was dismissed with costs. When the case was called on Mr. Sircar, on behalf of the plaintiff said: "The position is that the matter has not been settled. We are quite willing to abide by the agreed terms and nothing more."

Mr. Justice Ghose:—I will now go on with the case.

After some discussion Mr. Sircar said: I have got definite instructions now. I do not want to proceed with the suit any further. Let it be dishissed with costs.

Mr. James for the defendant said:—The suit will be dismissed with costs on scale No. 2.

Mr. Justice Ghose:—The order will be this: Mr. Sircar stating on behalf of the plaintiff that he does not wish to proceed with further prosecution of the suit the suit will stand dismissed with costs on scale No. 2.

Mr. James:—I ask for an order for costs personally against the next friend.

Mr. Justice Ghose:—The costs will be paid by the next friend personally.

COLOUR BAR IN S. AFRICA

BILL TO LEGALISE

RESTRICTIONS UPON WORKMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Capetown.—Government is introducing a bill to amend the Mines and Works Act to legalise the colour bar by refusing certificates of proficiency in any occupation to the natives or Asiatics in specified provinces. The bill empowers making of regulations to limit certain classes of work to and impose duties and responsibilities on persons other than natives and Asiatics subject to the proof of efficiency and generally apportion work between natives and Asiatics in others in respect of mines, works or machinery.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF GOLD STANDARD.

POSSIBLE EVENTUALITIES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Reviewing possible eventualities following the restoration of gold standard, the "Financial Times" expresses the opinion that the Empire is responsible, as Messrs. Montagu's statistics show, for some 71 per cent. of the world's gold output and is holding even now a substantial proportion of the world's stock of gold. It need not be alarmed by the throwing of its bullion resources open to the world. The paper declares that India's increasing absorption of gold and South Africa's minting of gold coinage are admittedly difficulties but they should be overcome, and adds, "So long as we adjust our trade balance so that big bullion movements to correct the excess of imports may be unnecessary all will be well."—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL USE OF CHEQUES.

A CHANGE OF SLOWER GROWTH

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Commenting on the Imperial Bank's altered rate of discount, the "Financial News" declares the general use of cheques would abolish most of the need for the annually varying total Note issue but the use of cheques, as it involves individual credit, is likely to be a charge of slower growth compared with the employment of commercial bills.—Reuter's Special.

NEW ROAD-BRIDGE OVER FIRTH OF FORTH.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 22.

A proposal is afoot to construct a new road-bridge over the Firth of Forth close to the existing railway bridge, the building of which was a triumph of engineering accomplished some 35 years ago. It is contemplated that the new bridge shall be of the suspension type, having the Island of Inchgarvie as the central foundation and two spans of 2,400 feet each. The cost is estimated at about 4 millions sterling. The Ministry of Transport has already agreed to pay three-quarters of the cost of the preliminary survey estimated at £10,000. Sir Henry Maybury, Director-General of Roads, Department of Ministry, has urged that the scheme should be proceeded with immediately, as he regards it as an undertaking, which would be of the greatest value to road traffic conditions in Scotland. A Conference of the local authorities held in Edinburgh has expressed itself in favour of the scheme, but declared its opinion that the State should bear the whole cost of the preliminary survey as the bridge would form a link in the national highway. The proposal, therefore, awaits the decision of the Ministry of Transport on this point.—B. O. W.

OLDEST HUMAN SKULL.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT RHODESIA.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 22.

Professor Sir Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Museum of Royal College of Surgeons, lectured to a large audience on the discoveries of human remains at Broken Hill, Rhodesia, which included a skull believed to be the oldest in existence. He said the skull was that of a type of man unknown before the discovery of these remains. "He is of the extremely primitive type so primitive, so unlike other races living, that we have to create new species for him." Sir Arthur estimated that this man belonged to the pre-historic period and had lived anywhere between 1,00,000 and 2,00,000 years ago. The bones found showed that he could walk in an upright position and was five feet nine inches or a little more in height. Although the skull had strong resemblance to that of a gorilla this man was not so very low down in the scale. "This discovery", concluded Sir Arthur, "is one of the most important discoveries ever made. It is a discovery which throws new light and strong light on our early history."—B. O. W.

FOREIGN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Cairo.—Of the 1,100 foreign officials in the service of Government 820 have exercised the option to quit after the expiry of their contract in 1925. Government is preparing for the retention of those who are indispensable on the basis of the present rates of pay; but in view of the fact that promotions and increments to which many officials are entitled are being held up, the latter are disinclined to remain in the service.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DEFENCE

ARMY REDUCTION.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Tokio.—Premier Kato, in a speech in the Diet, said that national defence would be adequately maintained to meet the requirement of national security, and that while a number of divisions would be reduced the army would be supplied with new arms. He added that in view of the difficult financial position the State expenditure had been reduced to the extent of 260 million yen, and that no loan would be floated in the open market this year. He concluded by saying that believing that the time was ripe for the adoption of a universal suffrage, Government will introduce a Bill for the revision of the electoral law in the lower House.—Reuter.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states:—

Several papers here comment on the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese treaty.

"Le Matin" says an examination of the full text of the treaty should be very interesting for, besides local provisions, the treaty seems to contain some general ones of utmost importance.

The paper expresses the opinion that certain general clauses of the treaty are most important. For example the mutual undertaking not to deal with a third Power to the detriment of the Contracting Parties would seem to imply that in event of conflict brought about by the Soviet in Europe Japan would maintain at least an attitude of benevolent neutrality.—Reuter's Special.

ST. PAULS FUND

CITY OF LONDON DONATES 5000 GNS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

5,000 guineas have been voted by City of London to St. Pauls Preservation Fund in addition to the 4,000 already contributed. The Chief Commoner, proposing a resolution for the above vote, said that it was incumbent on the Corporation to give a lead to the movement to restore the monument dear not merely to Londoners but to the Empire and the world and as an incentive to the people throughout the Empire. A Special Committee has been appointed to confer with everyone concerned, including the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Councillor Pakeman said that drastic measures must be taken even to the extent of closing the edifice for a considerable period. It is hoped that the Committee will approach Government besides the Cathedral authorities.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR PROGRAMME.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 22.

The itinerary of the Prince of Wales to West Africa, South Africa and Rhodesia is issued by the Colonial Office. The Prince will leave England on March 28th and arrive at Bathurst in Gambia on April 4th. He will spend two days at Freetown, Sierraleone, and four days in the Cold Coast Colony, and from April 14th to 22nd he will tour Nigeria. He will arrive at Cape Town on April 30th. The tours of Cape Province, Orange Free State, Natal, Transvaal, Somaliland, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia will occupy nearly three months.

While in Natal the Prince will visit Ladysmith and Colenso and other battlefields of the South African War. His return to Cape Town is timed for July 22nd. The Prince, as is known, then proceeds to Argentine. On his return from South America, reports credit the Prince with intentions to visit Dublin, the capital of the Irish Free State. Inquiries regarding this report have elicited official information that no definite arrangements for such a visit have been made, but that it is regarded as extremely probable that the Prince will on some convenient occasion pay a visit to Ireland.—B. O. W.

PRINCE CHICHIBU.

Leafield, Jan. 22.—Prince Chichibu, brother of the Prince Regent of Japan and son of the Emperor, is coming to England to complete his studies. King George has sent a message to the Regent expressing gratification at the decision and adding: "Prince Chichibu will be most cordially welcomed and his presence here will give fresh proof of close friendship which unites our nations."—B. O. W.

LAYING OF VANCOUVER-FIJI CABLE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 22.

The Pacific Cable Board is now ready to proceed with the laying of a second cable from Vancouver to Fiji. This will complete the duplication of a cable from Canada to Australia and New Zealand as the section South of Fiji was doubled last year. The length of the new Northern section is 5,795 nautical miles. 3,625 nautical miles of the cable will be laid between Bamfield, Vancouver and Fanning Island, and 2,171 nautical miles between Fanning Island and Suva Fiji. It is expected that the work of making and putting down the new cable will occupy about 18 months.—B. O. W.

"WAIT FOR FEW DAYS"

SURPRISES IN STORE.

C. I. D. IN CONFERENCE.

On Friday though no fresh development took place in regard to the Malabar Hill tragedy the police were busy all through out the day. It is expected in a couple of days some more links of the chain of the crime would be brought to light and placed before the public and to that end a number of officers of the C. I. D. were absorbed in discussing the details of the crime in a round table conference of their own.

Maxwell Car.

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed a high official on Friday and asked him whether it was a fact that the much talked of Maxwell Red sporting car was traced in a village near Indore to which he replied in the negative and remarked the newspaper report of its find was the result of a flight of imagination of its writer. The police had not yet traced that car and when they do they would inform the press officially.

Mother Interviews Daughter.

On Thursday morning Vazir Begum interviewed Mumtaz Begum, her daughter, in the Police Hospital under a police guard.

Lt. Seagcart Discharged.

Lieut. Seagcart has been discharged from the European General Hospital, and it is hoped very shortly Mr. K. E. Mathew another victim of the outrage also would be sent away home from the J. J. Hospital as completely cured.

Lt. Seageart has left for Indore presumably to identify the accused arrested there.

It is understood one of the accused will turn King's witness.

LATE MR A. K. BAWLA.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY AGAIN ADJOURNED.

At 5-30 p.m. on Friday, Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, resumed hearing touching the death of Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla who met with his death on the 12th instant under tragic circumstances already reported in these columns. Although the proceedings did not actually commence till 5-45 p.m. the Court chamber was filled with a number of citizens from 4 p.m. It was a record crowd and there was no room available even to stand and those who could scrape some space to stand had a trying time to keep it on midst hustles and pushes of the dense crowd. Inspector Rego who is attached to the Coroner's court tried his best to meet with the unusual onrush of the visitors by providing a few benches for the ladies (most of whom were students of the G. M. College) who too with the men had evinced considerable interest in the case. A couple of medical students who were late-comers as they came at about 5-20 p.m. created considerable mirth by sitting on the top of a cupboard of the Coroner's court for want of room. At 5-25 p.m. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, came and was followed by Superintendent Sykes, Inspector Barnes, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader of Mumtaz Begum, and Mr. Parakh, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, who represented the deceased's mother. At the outset a consultation among the Police officers. Lawyers and the Coroner took place which lasted about ten minutes.

Superintendent Sykes who is assisting Deputy Commissioner Cauty in investigations of this case then applied for an adjournment for a few days on the ground that the police enquiry was not complete. The Coroner accordingly adjourned the hearing till the 4th and 5th February at 5-30 p.m.

When the news spread that the case had been postponed the crowd at first did not believe and remained sitting, thinking it was a hoax to clean them out of the Court. The Coroner, therefore, had to get up and announce the adjournment of the case as a real fact and the host of visitors, spectators and the students had to retire disappointed as they expected to hear the disclosure of evidence of somewhat sensational nature at first hand and see Mumtaz Begum, Lieut. Seageart, Mr. K. E. Mathew, Shafi Ahmed, the captive, and others.

Owing to the small and limited capacity of the Coroner's Court it is proposed to hold the next hearing at the Esplanade Police Court where a few hundred persons including the members of the Bar and the Press representatives could easily be provided with seats.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Anjumane-Ittifhade Memon, the Bhavnagri Memon Mandal and the Halai Memon Anjuman, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) in the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Bori Bunder, to express the sense of loss at the sad death of the late Mr Abdul Kader Bawla. Mirza Alimohmedkhan, Solicitor, will preside.

Berne.—It is confirmed that Costa Rica has resigned from the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners; the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance. 18523

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

REMEDY FOR CORNERS

EXPERIENCE OF NEW YORK.

On behalf of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, Mr. K. R. P. Shoff, its president, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, on the subject of the recent Government Resolution on the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee's report:—

In reply to your letter No. 2002A of the 3rd instant, enclosing a copy of a Government Resolution No. 2002, I beg to state that any Association regrets that it is not possible to wholly agree with the said resolution. They still would adhere to the views expressed in the critisism and objections, submitted to the Government on certain points. But these, however, are minor matters which will serve no useful purpose of discussion further at this stage, having regard to the fact that the main and most important question of corner is settled to the satisfaction of the Association and the Government. The Association need hardly assure the Governor in Council that they will endeavour to do all that is practicable and workable in the best interests of the bonafide investing public. My Association greatly appreciates the "most serious consideration" which the Government have given to the very difficult and contentious questoin of corner. They are glad to note the conclusions to which the Government have arrived that the power proposed under the new rule in the Minority Report given to the Association "can be legitimately demanded by those who are directly responsible for the control of the market." In the opinion of the Association, the Government have shown great wisdom in allowing the Association to retain the powers to interfere in case of a corner.

I beg leave to forward herewith for the information of the Government the opinion of the Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, present Advocate General and a former judge of H. M. High Court of Bombay; also a true copy of the letter which I have received from the Presient of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Governor in Council will observe from the opinion of the learned Advocate General that in case of a corner when securities are not available for delivery and of the buyer being allowed to buy in the shares as recommended by the majority no court will ever award damages on the basis of such buying-in.

The rule proposed in the majority report was really impracticable and the Association was quite justified in not accepting their recommendation.

From the letter of Mr. E. H. H. Simmons, the President of the New York Stock Exchange, it is quite clear that the New York Stock Exchange after their experience of last corner in Piggly Wiggly consider it absolutely necessary to have a rule empowering their Committee to interfere in the case of a corner and even to fix a settlement price. What does this signify? That the policy and practice of my Association with regard to corners were in no way an interference with free trading and stand self-condemned as Atlay Committee seem to think. This is the only policy which a well managed Stock Exchange everywhere can adopt in case of a corner. When there are no shares available for delivery the suspension of the buying-in rule is legally as well as morally advisable and necessary. It is perhaps understandable why those who have no practical experience of the operations of cornering are unable to appreciate the wisdom and necessity of such a power.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

In his letter (dated 25th August 1924) the President of the New York Stock Exchange writes:—

"I have your letter dated the 16th day of July, 1924, referring to copy of objections to and criticism on the Report of the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, which objections and criticism I have also received."

There have been, as you are aware, three notable instances of corners on the New York Stock Exchange since the year 1900. The first of these arose in 1901 in a struggle between opposing interests for the control of the Northern Pacific. The second was that of a corner in Stutz Motor Stock. The last instance of a corner on the Exchange was the attempted corner in Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc.

The authorities of the Stock Exchange in view of the experience the Exchange has had in the three instances mentioned, have under consideration a rule specifically dealing with corners, which is substantially as follows:—

"Whenever in the opinion of the Governing Committee a corner has been created in a stock or security listed on the Exchange, or a single interest or group has acquired such control of a stock or security so listed that the same cannot be obtained for delivery on existing contracts except at prices and on terms arbitrarily dictated by such interest or group, the Governing Committee may postpone the time for deliveries on contracts therein that are subject to the rules of the Exchange and may from time to time further postpone such time or may postpone deliveries until further action by the Governing Committee and may at any time by resolution declare that if such stock or security is not delivered on any contract calling for delivery thereof at or before the time to which delivery has been postponed or which has been fixed by the Governing Committee for such delivery, such contracts shall be settled by the payment to the party entitled to receive such stock or security or by the credit to such party of a fair settlement price, determined as hereinafter provided. If the parties to any contract which is to be settled on the basis of such fair settlement price do not agree with respect thereto, such fair settlement price and the date for the payment of the same may be fixed by the Governing Committee. The Governing Committee before fixing the same shall give the parties to the contract which is to be settled on the basis of such fair settlement price an opportunity to be heard either before the Governing Committee or before a Special Committee appointed for the purpose. Any such Special Committee shall report the testimony together with its conclusions thereon to the Governing Committee, which may act upon such report without further hearing or, in its discretion, may accord the parties a further hearing before acting thereon."

In connection with the proposed rule just quoted, there is to be considered another proposed rule, which is as follows:—

"Purchases of sales of stocks or other securities or offers to purchase or sell stocks or other securities, made for the purpose of upsetting the equilibrium of the market and bringing about a condition of demoralization in which prices will not fairly reflect market values, are forbidden, and any member who makes or assists in making any such purchases or sales or offers to purchase or sell with knowledge of the purpose thereof, or who, with such knowledge, shall be a party to or assist in carrying out any plan or scheme for the making of such purchases or sales or offers to purchase or sell, shall be deemed to be guilty of an act inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

The views entertained by the Exchange are that the function of the Exchange is to afford a free and open market for securities, in which the prices will fairly reflect values based on business and market conditions, and that it should not permit its rules to be used for the purpose of extortion through the international creation of artificial prices or otherwise. The view that cases of a corner intentionally created is that it is a scheme to defraud. It, of course, recognizes that in the case of a corner contracts will ordinarily be held by many persons who did not knowingly participate in its creation and that due regard must always be given to the interests of such persons, and also that it is possible for a corner to arise without any fraudulent design on the part of anybody. It fully recognizes the dangers that may be involved in allowing members or outside speculators to indulge in unrestricted short selling without running the risk of involving themselves in heavy losses and considers that wherever a condition has been created where delivery under contracts is not possible, the settlement price should, if possible, be fixed by agreement between the parties to arbitration or by other proper means. The authorities of the Exchange, however, who are proposing the rules that have been quoted are disposed to think that the Exchange must have the power in the last resort to fix the settlement price in case of a corner, but have framed the proposed rule with the idea that in view of its terms and the terms of the accompanying rule, the necessity for the fixing of a settlement price by the Exchange itself will very seldom, if ever, arise.

I found the lectures you sent me very interesting and will be very glad at any time to discuss with you different problems that may arise."

ASSEMBLY AND BENGAL DETENUES.

(Continued from previous page).

prepared to make any statement regarding the result of searches in the premises of Mr. Bose, Mr. A. B. Dey, and Mr. S. C. Mitra.

ADMINISTRATION OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Duraiswami Aiyangar asked why no non-official gentlemen were put on the Committee recently appointed for enquiring into the economic administration of the Post and Telegraph Department and why the said Committee was debarred from enquiring into the rates of pay of the establishment.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra replied:

(a) "The Committee is a purely departmental one intended to investigate the possible methods of economy in the Post and Telegraph department more particularly to report whether economy can be effected without loss of efficiency by internal rearrangements of the methods of working and re-distribution of duties. These points are of purely administrative detail and in the opinion of Government, the enquiry could best be conducted by a small committee consisting of an experienced postal officer and an experienced telegraph officer associated with a representative of the Finance Department;

(b) "It will be clear from what I have said that the Committee has nothing to do with any general revision of the rates of pay as a subject which in the opinion of Government does not require further investigation by a committee at present."

At this stage Mrs. Sarojni Naidu came into the visitors gallery.

BENGAL DETENUES.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. K. K. Chanda said that the policy of Government was to bring persons whether arrested under the Ordinance or the Regulation to trial for any substantive offences regarding which Government was advised that a prosecution was in the public interest.

Mr Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether the detained persons had been acquainted with the evidence against them.

The Home Member replied that the detenues were informed of the charges and the general scope of the evidence against them. They could not be told the name of the persons who gave the evidence, nor full evidence, because such disclosure would result in the murder of those witnesses.

JUDGES CONVINCED OF TERRORIST CONSPIRACY.

Asked by Mr. Chamanlal to publish the text of the findings of the two sessions judges the Home Member said that could not be done. He assured the House, however, that the judges had satisfied themselves that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the persons named were members of a terrorist conspiracy.

Replying to Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Sir Thorne said that no report had been received from the Colonies Committee as such. Two members of the Committee had submitted a memorandum and its publication was under consideration.

Sir Charles Innes answering the same member said the report of the Mercantile Marine Committee was still under the consideration of Government and no definite decision had yet been reached.

124 questions were answered to-day.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. MONTAGU.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer then moved that a message of sympatay of the House be sent to the family of the late Mr. Edwin Montagu. He said Mr Montagu was an Empire-builder in the real sense of the term. His great qualification was that he got into the skin of other people and thoroughly understood their feelings and aspirations.

Pandit Motilal Nehru associated the Swaraj Party with the remarks of Sir Sivaswami. However much they might be dissatisfied with Mr. Montagu's reforms there could be no doubt, he said, that he did his best for India. We honour the man. We respect his good intentions. We grieve his loss and at the same time we deplore the legacy he has left behind.

Sir Campbell Rhodes spoke on behalf of the European members and paid a tribute to Mr. Montagu who had done his best to advance the cause of India.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, leader of the House, speaking from personal knowledge of Mr. Montagu's work during the time he was Secretary of India, felt was being prepared and added remarked that Mr. Montagu was a man of marvellous industry and remarkable grasp. He could not help feeling that his premature death was very probably hastened by the great strain which he had to undergo during the trying weeks in connection with his resignation. Mr. Montagu was most enthusiastically devoted to the interests of India and the speaker felt that when the dust of the debate died down and the history of India came to be written Mr. Montagu's name would be written largely in that history. (Applause).

Sir Frederick Whyte paid a personal tribute to Mr. Montagu who was for nine or ten years his colleague as the member of the House of Commons and who recommended him to Lord Chelmsford for the honourable position of the President of the Assembly. A great point in Mr. Montagu was that remarkable quality which was instinctive rather than intellectual which enabled him to bring himself to understand the aspiartion of the people he came in touch with.

The President promised to convey the remarkable tribute of the House to Mr. Montagu's family by forwarding a copy of the speeches with a covering letter and endeavouring to describe the genuine sincerety and devotion which animated the speeches made.

The President next read out a letter of the Commander-in-Chief thanking the Assembly for their appreciation and appreciating the efforts of his officers regarding the arrangements made for the members of the Assembly to witness the Manoeuvres. The President then personally thanked the Commander-in-Chief, who was present.

Mr. Chamanlal, (Swarajist) rose to make some observation, but the President asked him to keep in his seat. Mr. Chamanlal represented that he was going to say something which would appeal to the Commander-in-Chief.

The President said he was prepared to allow the member to speak if he wanted to improve upon his attitude of the previous day.

Mr. Chamanlal said the sympathy of the House should be expressed to the soldier who was wounded in the Manoeuvres.

The Commander-in-Chief informed the House amidst applause that the soldier was progressing very favourably.

The President next announced that Mr. A. C. Neogy, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas and Mr. Darcy Lindsay would form the panel of Chairman for the session.

At this stage the President left the Chair and Mr. Neogy took the Chair.

TRANSFERENCE OF SYLHET AND KACHAR.

Mr. Aney moved the first resolution of the agenda paper. The resolution urged Government to take early steps to give effect to the resolution passed by the Assam Legislative Council last May in favour of the transference to Bengal of the Districts of Sylhet and Kachar. Mr. Aney then explained the objects of his resolution and strongly supported it by pointing out that when the people vitally concerned were themselves in favour of transfer the Government of India should accept their request and carry out the wishes expressed by the Assam legislature.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S VIEW.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said the Government of India had not had time yet to formulate its views on the subject. He admitted that the cry for the transfer of Sylhet had been heard before, but the proposals about Kachar was altogether a new one. Probably Kachar's point of view was that if Sylhet was to be transferred it should not be left behind. The speaker reviewed the strength of the linguistic argument, but pointed out that Sylhet's language was not quite understood in Western Bengal. Moreover if the two Districts were transferred Sylhet containing two and a half million and Kachar half a million then Assam would be left only with a population of four million out of seven million. Firstly the vote in the Assam Council showed that there were many absentees and the majority was small. Secondly even if the Districts concerned were prepared to go back to Bengal they must find-out whether Bengal was prepared to receive them back, particularly whether Bengal was prepared to take commitments in respect of the Lushai Hills. It was true that lands in Sylhet were under permanent settlement, but there was also some portion which was under temporary settlement. As for the population, according to religion, he pointed out that fifty-six per cent. of the population in Sylhet was Mahomedan and 46 per cent. Hindu while in Kachar it was 52 per cent. Mahomedan and 46 per cent. Hindu. If the two districts be amalgamated the question of distribution of seats in the Council might have to be reconstructed. Continuing the Home Member pointed out that the Assam Government's provisional views had reached them while only a brief statement had come from the Bengal Government. The Government of India were thus not in a position to take up any definite opinion on the issue at present.

Re-assembling after lunch the Assembly proceeded with the discussion of Mr. Aney's resolution.

ASSAM GOVT.'S VIEW.

Mr. Cosgrave, an official member from Assam, speaking on the resolution regretted that it had not been moved by Mr. K. K. Chanda "who was the brain of this movement." But he considered the agitation for the re-transfer of Kachar and Sylhet as unreal and emphasised the difficulties in the way of accepting the motion. The vote of the Assam Council was narrow it being 22 against 18. Mr. Cosgrave explained that Kachar was tagged on the resolution in the Assam Council at the last stage of the debate and Government was not aware of it earlier. Kachar had the importance of the tea industry which was against retransfer. A large number of Mahomedans of Kachar were against it and in fact the Anjuman-e-Islamia there, had wired him to oppose this resolution. Kachar was a frontier district being the base of the Lushai Hills and if Kachar was to be transferred then the hills also must be transferred. Mr. Cosgrave, however, admitted that there was some agitation by the people of Sylhet, but it was however, no impediment in the evolution of the people of the Sylhet District by being in Assam. Mr. Cosgrave therefore emphasised that no case had been made out for disturbing the existing arrangement of the administration of Kachar and if the Bengal Government raised no objection to taking over the District of Sylhet then there must be an enquiry with a view to ascertain the true wishes of the people.

DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan controverted some of the arguments of Mr. Cosgrave and emphasised that the agitation of the people for transfer was real. He admitted that the case of Kachar was not so strong as that of Sylhet and urged postponement of the discussion till the September session of the Assembly.

This was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY FOR BENGAL ORDINANCE.

At this stage, Sir Alexander Muddiman announced that the Bengal Ordinance would be discussed in the Assembly on Wednesday (official day) on Mr. Dorniswamy Iyengar's resolution and that the business fixed for Monday could not be disturbed.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju then moved a resolution asking for the immediate appointment of a committee with a majority of Indian non-officials and with an Indian chairman to examine the whole question of exchange and currency in the light of experience gained since the date of publication of the Babington Smith Report and to make recommendations as to the best policy to be pursued to secure a system of currency and exchange best suited to the interests of India.

Mr. Raju criticised the artificialities of the present system of exchange and after referring to the agitation for the appointment of a currency commission in which Europeans and Indians were unanimous, he urged that the British Government should not stand in India's way of stabilising its exchange and fixing its monetary standard. Several questions faced them in this connection including whether sterling drafts should be confined only to remittance for home charges, whether good standard should be kept in London or in India and what should be the sterling ratio to the rupee. In order to determine all these points the Indian voice should have a preponderating influence and hence his request for a non-official majority and an Indian Chairman.

BACK TO SAFER GROUNDS.

Sir Campbell Rhodes opposed Mr. Raju's resolution on two grounds. First of all, he was not prepared to agree to the "immediate" appointment of a Committee. Secondly, he did not subscribe to the proposition that the Committee must consist of a majority of Indians. This appeared to give the idea that the mover wanted a packed Committee. The speaker was for a Committee containing a majority of experts, be they Europeans or Indians. The other day when he was attending the Military Manoeuvres, the Commander-in-Chief explained how counter-attack at a wrong time would bring about disaster and what counted was the psychological moment for the attack. He was sorry to find Government tieing itself to a calender by promising a Committee within a year. This the Government did to conciliate the House, a practice which was sometimes charming and sometimes one of the most unfortunate tributes of the Government. The Finance Member told them yesterday that it would be dangerous to act at a wrong moment and those like Sir Purushotamdas and Mr. Raju who said that now was the accepted time to act would find that after all their stability was the stability of a performer on a tight rope. He asked whether it was realised that a commercial crisis would occur if they now adopted at once the ratio of 1/4. Obviously a battle was to begin between 1/4 and 1/6 ratio. He would side at present with neither. He agreed with Sir Purushotamdas that 2 shillings ratio was proving harmful, but he was not prepared to jump out of the frying pan into the unknown fire. Yesterday, the Finance Member told them that but for the action of the Government the exchange would have risen to 1/8. In this the speaker saw the danger of being at the mercy of Government and sooner they got back to safer grounds the better for them. The gold parity certainly indicated a rate of about 1/6, but India had been fortunate in having a succession of three good monsoons and they did not know how the rate would stand if one or two monsoons failed. Sir Purushotamdas reminded them yesterday that the sovereign had touched the gold point, but it had been brought about partly by sentiment. Concluding, Sir Campbell warned against legislation in a hurry of which they had one experience already. Soon they would be able to put the exchange on a sound basis, but they must not attack too soon and he urged the country to have little more patience.

"CANNOT ACCEPT THE RESOLUTION."

Sir Basil Blackett said there was little difference between the position of Government and Mr. Raju in the matter of substance. But he could not accept the resolution in the form it stood. The resolution wanted that a Committee be appointed immediately." This the Government could not accept. Mr. Raju wanted a majority of Indian non-officials to sit on the Committee. The Government was desirous of having Indian opinion fully represented, but the resolution not only wanted to consist a majority of Indians but also of Indian non-officials. They could not appoint an Indian official like Mr. A. V. Iyer, Controller of Currency, to the Committee. There were few people in India who knew more about the Indian currency than Mr Iyer did. Then again the selection of Indian or European Chairman would depend upon the circumstances. As for the terms of reference he assured the House that the Committee's terms would be very wide and it would enquire into the whole system of currency and find the best currency system suited to the needs of India. The Committee would consist of persons who were acquainted with Indian conditions. Sir Basil repeated his personal opposition to a gold currency. As for the gold standard the time had not arrived for its adoption. Concluding, the Finance Member corrected the impression created in some quarters that the permission given by the Governor-General to Sir Purushotamdas showed that Government was in favour of reversion of 1/4 ratio. The leave for introduction had nothing to do with it. Permission could be given to a Bill to which Government might be violently opposed. He hoped the wrong impression would be corrected by his remarks. He knew Sir Purushotamdas was aware of the exact meaning of the permission, but the wrong impression had spread about in some quarters and it should be corrected. He assured Sir C. Rhodes he was not anxious to have the last word in fixing the exchange ratio.

SIR PURUSHOTAMDAS.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in supporting the resolution of Mr. Raju generally confined himself to a spirited reply to the arguments of Sir Campbell Rhodes. Pig at the outset he referred to Sir Basil Blackett's observations about the misconception that had arisen over the Governor-General having allowed his two Bills. He said he did not know from whose statements Sir Basil obtained such an impression. At any rate he (Sir Purushotamdas) had nothing to do with that wrong information that the Government of India had let the Governor-General's allowance of his Bill accepted one shilling four pence Paris.

Sir Basil Blackett made it clear that the remarks he had made were the result of hearing that the effect of that belief might be undesirable in the market. Of course Sir Purushotamdas was in no way responsible for the rumour that had got about.

Sir Purushotamdas thanked Sir Basil and proceeding referred to Sir Campbell's speech which he characterised as more humorous than serious. Mr. Raju did not want a pact committee. There was still some time when Indians could expect to have a pact committee. Sir Campbell must know more about pact committees than any one else. If Mr. Raju wanted a pact committee it was because of the example set up by the appointment of similar Committees in the past. What all Mr Raju wanted was that the interests of Indians should be safeguarded. The question of time in appointing a Committee was of great value and the sooner it was appointed the better. Otherwise the apprehensions to which Sir Campbell Rhodes referred would be felt more and more in the market and the responsibilities of Government's policy of wait and watch must not be laid at the doors of non-official. What was wanted was more knowledge and clearer and more logical facts.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a long speech expressed himself in favour of the amendment of Sir Sivaswami Iyer and said if a non-official majority was conceded and if the terms of reference were extended then Mr. Raju would not press his demand for an Indian Chairman.

Sir Alexander Muddiman at this stage (5-15 p.m.) proposed the adjournment of discussion, and it was decided to take it over on the next non-official day.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

DISAPPOINTING AND UNSATISFACTORY."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "Tribune" says the speech though courteous in form and unexceptionable in phraseology is in substance as disappointing and unsatisfactory a performance as one could have expected from so high an authority at so grave a crisis in the history of the country.

The "Muslim Outlook" says: "Lord Reading's somewhat breezy survey told us nothing new and little of importance. His defence of the Bengal Ordinance begged the question."

"The Civil and Military Gazette" characterises the speech as distinguished by its clarity and informative character.

The vernacular papers generally condemn the speech and consider it unsatisfactory.

DIPLOMATIC EVASIONS.

RANGOON, Jan. 23.

The "Rangoon Gazette" says: "Once again has Lord Reading declared to the world at large his deep sympathy with Indian aspirations and his determination to exercise his powers and the powers of the Government to ensure that Indian interests both in India and abroad are safeguarded to the fullest extent."

The "Rangoon Times" says that the Viceroy's reference to the main features of the Indian situation was representative of the general British attitude.

The "Rangoon Daily News" expresses disappointment at the Viceroy's utterances and expresses the opinion that they do not raise any hope in the mind of the people on the subject dealt with by him. Referring to the Bengal Ordinance, the paper criticises Lord Reading's actions.

The "Sun", a Burmese vernacular paper, says that the Bengal Ordinance is a colossal blunder and that certification of the Bill is an open flouting of Indian opinion.

The "Rangoon Mail" says the Viceroy's speech is a study in diplomatic evasions, sententious promises, bland excuses and holy silences.

BURMA COUNCIL'S BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

It is understood that the budget of the Government of Burma will be presented before the Legislative Council in the last week of February, and discussion on it will take place about the second week of March though no definite date of the next Council meeting has yet been fixed.

MORAL JUSTICE

NOT COLD ACCOUNTANCY

BASIS OF DEBTS SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The speech of ex-Minister Marin in the French Chamber, last night, on the subject of war debts has attracted much attention in France and America. M. Marin urged the settlement of debts on the principles of moral justice instead of cold accountancy, and contrasted France's sufferings during war-time with those of the other Allies.

The speech was applauded by the whole House except Communists, and also endorsed by newspapers which congratulate M. Marin on saying aloud what the nation was thinking.—Reuter

"U. S. NOT SHYLOCK."

AMERICAN ATTITUDE DEFENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Washington.—M. Marin's speech was re-echoed in the Senate where Senator Borah warmly defended the American attitude, and declared that the United States' reputation abroad as Shylock was unjustified and said the settlement of the British debt was a most generous proposition in history. Nobody could read the proceedings of the debate in the French Chamber without concluding that the repudiation of the entire debt was being discussed. He added that France had received at least 100 million dollars from the coal-fields of Saar and Alsace Lorraine from the vast sum of the reparations. "If the costs are placed beside the gains, the French citizen is much more favoured than the American tax-payer."—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER APPROVES FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—Before a packed Chamber, eager to hear his first speech from the Tribune since his fall, ex-Premier Briand removed doubts as to his attitude towards Government. He expressed his entire approval of its foreign policy except as regards the Vatican, and declared it was to France's interest to be officially represented at the Vatican, as at Moscow and Genera, the seats of the three great internationals, and urged M. Herriot to subordinate party considerations to national interests.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Berlin.—The Reichstag passed a vote of confidence in Government by 246 votes to 160. The Democrats abstained from voting, while the Left wing of the Centre party voted against Government.—Reuter.

SUPPLICATING INDRA?

COMPELLING NATURE BY FASTING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22

A Tiruppur message to the local press says that one Jayaramaswami Naiker, agriculturist by profession, living in a village of the Coimbatore District has been fasting for the last 24 days with the object of compelling nature to yield rain for the dying crops in his and the surrounding villages. It is said that four or five years back when the monsoon failed this gentlemen went on a long fast and on the 43rd day of his fast there was a heavy rain and the ryots got immense benefit out of it. In the previous fast he is reported to have taken a small quantity of water but in the present one he is said to be taking neither milk nor water.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT.

ANOTHER MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Mr. C. R. Reddy and several other members of the United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council have given notice of a resolution recommending to Government that the Hindu Religious Endowment Act be not put into operation unless and until it is amended at least in the directions suggested by the Viceroy. This resolution is being brought forward without prejudice to Mr. Satyamurti's motion for a Bill to repeal the above Act which will have the support of the United Nationalists.

Official and Personal.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught attended the Lucknow Races on Thursday and watched the running for the Civil Service Cup.

Mr. H. B. Moore of Bombay Company Limited, Madras, has been nominated by the Government of Madras to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay vice Mr. H.F.P. Hearson.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent a telegram to Mr. V. Ramadass conveying the support of the Swaraj Party to him in his candidature to the Council of State in the place of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

Sir Montagu Butler arrived at Government House, Bombay on Friday.

AUSTRALIA WINS

BY 11—RUNS

THIRD TEST MATCH.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 23.

Australia won the Third Test Match by 11 runs.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

In a boxing tournament, held at Albert Hall, in a 20-round contest, Kid Lewis, Ex-welterweight Champion, beat Francis Charles, the Middleweight champion on points.

In a 20-round contest between Heavy-weights, Phil Scott (Herne Bay) knocked out Jack Stanley (Deptford) in the sixth round.

In a 20-round contest Harry Mahon, European lightweight champion beat Sonny Bird (Chelsea) on points.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY SENEX.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. I.—1 mile. 2-30 p.m.

SADAK	1
WATCHMAKER	2
CHICHESTER	3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. II.—1 mile. 3-0 p.m.

VARID	1
THANKFUL	2
VALSE	3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. III.—1 mile. 3-30 p.m.

ZOOLEAKAR	
CLOG DANCE	
REHEARSAL	

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—5 furlor 4-0 p.m.

DOLLARINA	1
ARROWY	2
TOSS UP	3

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE. About 1½ miles. 4-30 p.m.

MADELINA	1
NORBRECK	2

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. 1 mile. 5-0 p.m.

GREENFINCH	1
PACKLE	2
KNIGHT OF CLONMEL	3

THE MARYBOROUGH HANDICAP. 1 mile. 5-30 p.m.

JOHN'S LUCK	1
PRINCE HAMED	2
KREMPION	3

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. 6 Fur. 41 yds. 6 p.m.

PARTAVAR	
MAYIAH	
FORFEIT	

HANDICAPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.

The following are horses left in on declaration or Final Forfeit for to-morrow's final day's races of the Lucknow meeting:—

THE CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Devotion 9-13, Kasmudi 8-7, Manners 7-13, Sarfaraz 9-12, Black Mist 8-9, Lord Vigil 7-2, Modi 9-7, Catch Along 8-4 Monsoon Jack 7-0.

THE AUDH ARAB HANDICAP. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Shamal 9-13, King Palace 7-9, Grey Rosette 9-9, Reform 7-9, Avala 7-1, Carlisle 8-8, Varlet 7-6, Jubar 7-0, Sultan II 8-7 Signaller 7-2.

THE LUCKNOW GRAND NATIONAL. Distance about 2½ miles.

Okeh 11-0, Sage 10-9, Lesto 10-6, Nobbler 10-6, Little Rover 9-6, Prian 10-9, Stooltop 10-0.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Klinger 9-12, Treddle 9-3, Tata Monter 9-11 Rare Sport 9-0, Kintail 8-7, Lady Myra 8-6 Jaunt 8-8, Storo 7-0 Medicine Owl 9-8 Hook Peter 8-7.

THE FOWNES CUP. Distance 1 mi

Pinsk 9-12, Pussyfoot 9-1 Tiepin 7-12, Band 9-7 Mignonette 8-7, Lumierne Sunny Gama 9-6, Pauvrette 8-1, Pomaret 7-1, Two Gates 9-2, House of Commons 8-0 Uzume 7-0.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Liner R 9-12, Pure Gem 8-3, Patrick 9-8, Fancy Fair 8-2, Buccine 7-0, Love Gift 9-0, Polidact 7-0.

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AN APPEAL.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

The reader will find something about Kali Paraj in my usual weekly notes. Many outside Gujarat may not know the meaning of Kali Paraj. It literally means black people. The name seems to have been given to a portion of the people of Gujarat by those who regarded themselves as superior to them. So far as colour is concerned the Kali Paraj are no blacker than or different from the rest. But to-day they are down-trodden, helpless, superstitious and timid. Their great vice is drink. By far the largest number of them belong to the Baroda State.

It was among these people that a great awakening came three years ago. Thousands left off drink and even toddy eating. This proved too much for the liquor dealers. Most of these were Parsis. It is said that they tried all the means possible to induce the teetotalers to revert to drink and that they succeeded to a great extent. The officials too are said to have conspired against the reformers. And now whether as a result of these efforts or otherwise there has sprung up among these people a party who teach them to regard temperance as a sin and ostracism and other means seek to break the spirit and the zeal of those who are battling against themselves and an evil habit handed down from generation to generation.

One of the resolutions passed at the meeting of which I have taken a fairly long notice elsewhere was to ask the States of Baroda, Dharampur and Vansda and also the British Government to close down all liquor shops. This is a big order, it will be said. The attempt of a whole nation to bring about total prohibition it will be added failed miserably. How then can the ineffective appeal of a handful of helpless men and women succeed? There is a great deal of force in the argument. And yet the two attempts stand on a different footing. The attempt of 1921 was directed against the British Government by non-cooperators who were bent on wresting power from the Government. It was moreover directed by those who had not themselves suffered from the existence of liquor shops. Now the appeal comes from those who have been a prey to the evil. It is an appeal from the powerless to the powerful. It is addressed to all the Governments concerned and not merely to the British Government. These men are no non-co-operators. They do not know the difference between co-operation and non-co-operation. They slave for others unwillingly, almost unknowingly, and often under fear of oppression. They do not know what Swaraj is. To them giving up drink and removal of the temptation in the shape of liquor shops is Swaraj. Their appeal therefore is on humanitarian grounds and should prove irresistible.

As President, I am bound to give effect to their resolution addressed to the Governments concerned. The appeal to the British Government can only be through the Legislators. It is open to the Councillors to forego the liquor revenue even though they may have to run the risk of starving the education department. I invite them to see the people themselves and have an ocular demonstration of the evil that is corrupting a whole race of men and women. They must dare to do the right thing if they will save their countrymen.

It is different with the States of Baroda Dharampur and Vansda. They can, if they will, shut up the liquor shops and save their people and themselves from destruction. I use the pronoun 'themselves' deliberately because the destruction of a large body of people in small states means their own destruction. Will they not listen to the appeal of those who want to be helped against themselves.

And of the Parsi liquor dealers? I know that it is with them a question of livelihood. But they belong to one of the most enterprising of races among men. They are resourceful and intelligent. They can easily find other honourable means of livelihood. Men and women have been known before now to give up questionable callings and take up work or profession conducive to the moral growth of society. I claim the right to speak to the Parsis, for I know and love them. Some of the best of my associates have been and are Parsis. They have done much for India. They have given Dadabhai and Pherozesha Mehta. More is expected of those who do much. Let the Parsi liquor dealers commence by abstaining from interference (assuming the truth of the charge) with the reform.—Young India.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The semi-finals of the various tournaments in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships were continued to-day. The match between Okamoto and Krishnaprasad in the men's was good and results in the Japanese win-singles proved to be best contested. Play was by the straight sets 6—4, 6—4.

The following are to-day's results:—

Men's Singles: Semi-final: Okamoto beat Krishnaprasad 6—4, 7/5, 8-6 beat Robson 6—2, 6—0.

Men's Doubles: Semi-final: Krishnaprasad and Bob beat Rose and Mehta 6—4, 6—3; Meyer and Vegin beat Brock and Gunter 8—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles: Semi-final: Robson and Miss Davidson beat Dr. La Nougerde and Mrs. Macgregor 6—3, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles: Semi-final: Mrs. Haslet beat Mrs. Keays 6—0, 7—5.

Yesterday's results were: Men's Doubles fourth round: Krishnaprasad and Bob beat J. Robson and Iyer 6—2, 6—4; Rose and Mehta beat Garrott and Johnstone 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Brock and Gunter beat Garland and Freke 6—8, 7—5, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles: Third Round: De La Nougerete and Mrs. Macgregor beat Gregory and Masker 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-final: Okamoto and Mrs. Udding beat Meyer and Mrs. Keays 8—0, 3—6, 6—4.

Ladies Singles: Semi-final: Miss Sanderson beat Miss J. Sanderson 6—3, 6—3.

ENGLISH VS. INDIAN.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORATES IN INDIA.

The Burma Corporation Co., Ltd., at an extraordinary meeting held on the 17th of December, 1924, adopted a resolution sanctioning the establishment of the Directorate in two places, Seven of the Board in London and five in Rangoon. Mr. Martin who is one of the largest shareholders and who is a domiciled Indian opposed the idea and voted (singly) against the proposition. Sir Robert Horne, who was present on the occasion spoke in support of the establishment of Double Directorate. The views of both these Englishmen are very interesting specially in view of the fact that we (our country) are the exploited:—

MR. MARTIN'S SPEECH.

The present position therefore of the Company calls for nothing but congratulations. Unfortunately, however, there is a rift within the lute. As you are all aware notices have been sent out for a meeting to consider the establishment of the Directorate in two places. Seven of the Board in London and five in Rangoon. Meetings are to be held in whichever place the majority of the Board will decide. Gentlemen, this can only mean one thing—the London shareholders intend that the old method of controlling the Company from London shall be reverted to. Now, gentlemen, you and I know what we have suffered in the past from a London Directorate, ignorant of local conditions, out of touch with the local management. Never till a local Directorate was established, has the Company been treated as a sound, business asset which merely needed careful development to make it one of the finest mining propositions in the world. Our Company has been long often treated as a pawn in a financial game, the moves in which may have been understood by the Directors in London but were mysterious at times even to the management in Burma and invariably mysterious to the shareholders. Equally mysterious is the present attempt to throw back the control into London. What necessity is there for any change? Have the Directors recommended any change in the control of the Company? If not—and I for one certainly believe they have made no such recommendation—what is the motive behind the present proposal? Why are shareholders who have had the working profit of the company increased in two and a half years by 106 per cent. so anxious to alter the system under which that increase has been attained? In what way have conditions altered as regards the desirability of Indian control since the 29th October 1919 when the Chairman of the Company depicted in such glowing terms the advantages of the control being in India? At the annual general meeting held on that date the Chairman after referring to the need for retaining the confidence and support of the Government of India said "from the long and ancient history of the Bawdwin Mines, it is especially befitting that it should belong to an Indian Company, and from a practical standpoint the idea has great advantages. The Directorate will consist of gentlemen who know the conditions of the East and their requirements. The great part of the product of the mines will be sold in the East and from the point of saving time it is obvious that the Directors should be as near the mines as possible." Gentlemen, these conditions apply to-day as well as they applied in 1919. It is vastly to the advantage of the companies that the Directors should be near the mines. According to the Financial Press the reason for the move appears to be a desire to unvoke the company in extraneous shifting syndicates under the grandiloquent title of the National Smelting Company, a company which has recently been formed and whose objects Sir Robert Horne will be doubtless able to explain but which are at present unknown to us here. But even however hopeful Sir Robert Horne may be able to make that Company's prospects appear, what reason is there for dragging our Company into it? Our Company is doing so well—it cannot possibly be to its immediate advantage to be associated with any other company. Our experience in the past on mining ventures other than the extraction and refining of silver, lead and copper has been such as to discourage any further wandering from the straight path. Most of you remember Mr. Agnew's report; the attempt to float the Ennore process on us and the arrangements with Tata's over the zinc concentrates. Gentlemen, we hear a great deal of the necessity of having "vision" in commercial undertakings. Gentlemen, all the "vision" that the London Directors of this Company have ever had have turned out nightmares. We do not know what the new move will be—whether it will turn out to be another of the curious and complicated financial transactions from which the Company has suffered in the past or whether we shall be merely asked to join some syndicate to attempt to secure the sole control of the smelting industry. Whatever may be the intentions of the London Board, I, for one, am frankly afraid for our ready cash—over a million sterling. It may be that we shall be allowed to utilise £1,000,000 in paying debenture holders, but what guarantee have we that we shall not be required to issue further debentures to put through some financial operation, the success or which must of necessity be a matter of doubt? Gentlemen, a million pounds is a sum not easily come by in these difficult times and a company with that sum in hard cash, or with unimpeachable assets sufficient to cover that sum must be a very welcome object in the financing circles of London City.

But you may say, gentlemen, that I am unduly suspicious and that no fresh ventures are intended. Things will go on as they did before and a Company is entitled to have its control in the place where the majority of its shareholders reside. Yes—but when the Company was poor these same shareholders thought that the control should be in Burma. Why have they changed? Personally, gentlemen, I cannot see the object in paying the salaries of 12 Directors instead of 5. Moreover, what the Company wants is not a Board of Financiers but of sound business men leavened with a few experts. We do not wish to amalgamate with any other concerns. We do not want to raise any further capital. Our need for finance is over and done with. We are now self-supporting. We can find finance for all that we want to do. I, for me, object most strongly to the Company being dragged once more into the maelstrom of London company-promotion. We know how the Company stands to-day; that it is a safe paying proposition. We know that our local Directors will continue on conservative lines. We have had experience of them and we trust them, and the results of their labours have made them equally known to shareholders in England. Why should we desert the known for the unknown? We have had bitter experiences in the past of a London directorate, and frankly we distrust it.

SIR ROBERT HORNE.

Sir Robert Horne said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I do not wish to say more than a very few words at this meeting but having the opportunity of being here at the present time I think it appropriate that I should, in the first place, congratulate the Board of Directors and the shareholders upon the success of the Company's working during the year. Since the last speaker has referred to make some reference to the proposals which were contained in the last paragraph of your report, Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps I should dispossess his mind of some of the suspicions which have found an unnecessary resting place therein. Now in the first place, as to the working of last year, I am sure that everyone must be interested gratified, especially those who have taken part in the operations, at the results of what they have been able to achieve. I am not specially referring to the fact that the Company has succeeded in making a much larger sum of money than last year and is therefore able to distribute a much larger dividend. I refer particularly to what are the solid elements of progress. In the first place you have a much larger production: in the second place you obtained that production at a lower relative cost and in the third place you have succeeded in making your transport facilities much more effective for the carriage of the material which you have mined. These in themselves are significant items of progress in the Company's business, but there is another factor to which you have referred in your speech, Mr. Chairman, namely the efficiency of the labour staff. The fact that this is improving holds out, I think, the greatest possible prospect for the future and as I said at the outset I wish to express along with the last speaker, my congratulations to the Board and to everybody connected with the management, for the highly successful year they have had and for the prospects they hold out for the next year.

Now, unfortunately, I am compelled by some of the remarks of the last speaker to take up another point. I represent the largest shareholding in the Company. I am Chairman of the Company to which Mr. Martin has referred, the National Smelting Company, and of whatever matter he is suspicious he certainly ought not to harbour any doubt as to the genuine *bona fides* of that particular company, which was established for no other purpose than to preserve the spelter trade in England. I have no doubt that most of you are aware that in the war we suffered very severely from the lack of sufficient production of spelter and the chief reason for my connection with the smelting company is that I desire to do my utmost to see that for the future England should not again find itself in that very embarrassing position. In seeking to reconstruct and re-establish the National Smelting Company for what I am sure the last speaker will agree is a laudable purpose, we purchase four million shares in the Burma Corporation and the object which we had in view undoubtedly was to ensure the production of raw materials in which we are vitally interested. Accordingly I hope Mr. Martin will take my assurance, that so far as The National Smelting Company is concerned, it is not connected with any financial group for the purpose of manipulating the activities of your company. Its first and chief interest is in the metal industry, and we want to see, so far as Burma Corporation is concerned, the largest possible production of raw materials which can be obtained. Now various remarks have been made with regard to the previous experience of the Company when the Board had its meetings in London. I know nothing of them, and I do not propose even to acquaint myself with them, because it does not seem to me to be at all relevant to the object which we have in view. I think Mr. Martin's argument goes too far when he says that these difficulties are attributable to the fact that the Board met in London, because if such arrangement always produces such results then it is obvious that this would apply to all companies in the world which are run from London. This is surely *reductio ad absurdum*. The apprehensions which he expresses we can escape, and we shall avoid any difficulties such as he says that you have experienced in the past. The people who are connected with the matters in which I am concerned are all people who are vitally interested in the production of metals, and that is our main object, and there is no suggestion so far as I know, of financial operations which are likely to embarrass the Corporation in any way. The last speaker made a reference to the suggestions which he had seen in the press as to the way in which the London members would be likely to use the surplus assets which the Company has at the present time. I can assure you that all these remarks are absolutely without foundation and when Mr. Martin has had as long experience of inaccurate statements in the press as I have had, he will cease to give them the importance and value which he attaches to them now. So far as I know there has been no suggestion made of the kind which Mr. Martin has put forward as to the use to which the assets of the company will be put and while it would be wrong I think for any of us to state an opinion before the matter has been seriously discussed and settled on a deliberately decided plan I can say for my own friends at the present time that I should not think at all of taking the course which Mr. Martin fears will be taken.

I hope I have made a sufficient explanation to eliminate from Mr. Martin's mind these fears and apprehensions which, unfortunately he has entertained. So far as my friends and the people with whom I am co-operating are concerned I can assure you that the suggestion of these charges with regard to the company are not made in any spirit of criticism at all. On the contrary I have the greatest admiration for the results which have been achieved by the Board sitting in Rangoon and I see no reason in future why the kind of co-operation which we can all mutually give will not produce exactly the same satisfactory result, which Mr. Martin has complimented you upon this morning. To-day's changes arise from the desire to make most effective the experience and ability which exist within the shareholding of the Company at the present time. I am sure we are all vitally interested in seeing the Company in the strongest possible position. That is the desire of us all in which we shall co-operate—and the end in view which all will desire to reach. I am obliged to you for allowing me to say these few words. It is a great pleasure to me to be present at this meeting and I desire once again to express my admiration for the work which has been done by the Board during the past year and by everybody connected with the management and my great admiration for the staff and the Board for the success of the Company.

SIR TREVREDYN R. WYNNE.

Sir T. R. Wynne said:—Mr. Martin who always takes a very great interest in this Company and whose criticisms and suggestions have always been received in this room with the very greatest respect has, I think, in his enthusiasm, taken a view of the position which is not justified. From his view nothing was being done, the Company was being inefficiently administered in every possible way, until the day when the Board in Rangoon was appointed. I wish to say that that was not the case. I have been connected with the Company since 1913. At that time the Tiger Tunnel was not finished; there was no Mill; there was no electrical instanation at Mansam, the Railway was in a bad condition. At that time the Corporation was managed by a London Board. They had to keep the mines going, when they were very short of working capital, and develop the property all they could during the War period. In Rio and before the War broke out the Company could not have raised any fresh capital but by the time it was decided to bring the Company out here the work of the London Board had brought the Company to the condition of soundness which enabled them to raise a million pounds of money on the London Market. Now you describe that million pounds of money as being saddled on the Company. The fact was that during the war every penny of profit was being used for development, helped by a large overdraft at the Bank. This was our working capital which, together with good management, enabled the London Board to bring the works at Namtu to the position in 1921 when Mr. Marmion joined us. At that time we were able to hand him a very good foundation upon which he has been able to build the very sound structure which is now so prosperous. Now I say that the London Board were working during the most difficult times and the confidence of the financial institutions which backed them would not have been secured if the money at the board's disposal was not being used to the best advantage; and it was their work which enabled the Debenture Issue to be made. So far from the Debentures being a burden, the Company in Rangoon could not have carried on unless that Debenture loan had been raised, because the Bank was at that time pressing for repayment of their overdraft which we were not in a position to make. The raising of the Debentures enabled us to pay off all our liabilities, and provided funds for working capital and started the Board in Rangoon in a sound financial position which enabled the Company to be brought to its present prosperous state. Furthermore, during that period we had great difficulty in securing efficient management. I cannot, therefore, admit that the London Board in dealing with the affairs of the Company did so in any way disadvantageously to it.

Under the new conditions, members of the present Board will also be members of the larger Board, which will contain members who have previously not been connected with this Company and we shall start the new arrangement with Directors in whom you may have the greatest confidence. They are men of high character and with Mr. Marmion as Manager and the same Board in Rangoon as you have now I do not think you, Mr. Martin, need have any fear of the dreadful results that you have referred to in your speech.

MATRIMONIAL NOTICE IN WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

INTERPELLATIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL DISALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

It is surprising that the President of the Madras Legislative Council should have thought it fit to exercise the discretionay power vested in him under Section 7 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules to disallow a series of interpellation sent in by Dr. U. Ramarao in connection with the affixure of a notice on the notice board of the Women's College directly managed by Government. It will be remembered that public attention was drawn in the Press by a correspondent to a matrimonial notice found posted on the notice board of the said college initialled D. H. which the correspondent inferred to be probably that of the principal. Immediately after the publication of this letter in the Press Dr. U. Ramarao sent in series of interpellations asking whether it was a fact that a notice was allowed to hang in the College notice board giving particulars of a gentleman on the lookout for a wife and requesting the parents to get his name and address from the signatory D. H. and whom these initials signified, whether it was hung up with the consent of the principal whether the previous sanction of the Minister or the Director of Public Instruction was obtained thereto and whether it was one of the functions of the professional staff of the Queen Mary's College to act as matrimonial agents.

REPRESSION IN GONDAL.

SEVERAL PERSONS ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 22.

On 12th January the Gondal Police filed a case against twelve men in the first class Magistrate's court Dhoraji, charging them under sections 124A and 153A. Out of these twelve, Haji Aziz Adamji, Panachand Daramchand, Abdus Sattar Hajisuleman, Harishanker Maysanker and Abdus Sattar Haji Abdulla are already in Gondal Jail. Ahmed Jamal and Ismail Jamal Beilm were arrested at midnight of 15th in Dhoraji and sent to jail. These prisoners were brought on 16th before the First Class Magistrate. They were informed that besides section 108 they were charged under section 124A and 153A and each prisoner would be prosecuted under these sections separately. They wanted to defend and asked for police reports and other necessary documents and time for consideration. The Magistrate gave ten days' time. However, suddenly prisoners were called the next day and were asked to conduct the case. The prisoners wanted time and complained for breach of undertaking given on previous day. They declined to defend and said the case is being conducted. Seven are thus arrested and imprisoned and notices have been issued in case of remaining five that if they don't present themselves their properties are likely to be confiscated. Terrorism rules in Gondal State and Gandhiji and Maulana Shaukat Ali are requested to come to the rescue immediately. People's plight is miserable.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 22.

The biggest haul of counterfeit notes at Mandalay has been made by the police and the arrested man is being prosecuted. It is alleged that the accused was coming with one hundred and fifty one hundred rupees notes from Amoranura in a car for disposal at Mandalay. It would appear that another man with seven notes of the same series was arrested one month ago and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment. The police are busy investigating the source of issue.

SEVA SAMITHI AND RELIEF WORKS

Kumar Krishna Sharma, Secretary, Seva Samithi wires from Muttra.—

"Seva Samithi is winding up the Relief Work. In a fortnight the report and accounts will be published as soon as the work is completed. Money for relief in Muttra District is no longer needed. No one need send relief in cash or in kind.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 23.

Weather has been dry except for a few light falls of rain in North Burma and Assam.

The temperature is markedly low in North-west and Central India, Konkan and Bombay Deccan.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

WHATHER & CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Bihar and Orissa, Week ending 19th January: Light showers fell in Bihar Districts except in Baya, Shahabad, Saran and Champaran. There was no rain in the rest of the province. Standing crops are reported to be doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy is approaching completion. Pressing of sugar-cane continues and threshing of winter paddy is going on in some districts. Harvesting of other aghani crops continues. The price of common rice has risen in three districts, fallen in three and remined stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at head-quarters excluding Angul is 7.52 seers a rupee against 7.55 seers last week and that of maize is 9.42 seers against 10.20 seers last week. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be generally sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January 22.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Inches.	Feb.	29.950
Temperature of Air	66 9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	54 9	"
Dew Point	42.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	42%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	76 6	"
Minimum do do.	58 0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, NNW, N E	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	247 miles	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft	in.	LOW WATER Dept on Still. h.	m.	in.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft	in.	LOW WATER Dept on Still. h.	m.	in.
	Jan.								Jan.							
Fri.	23	10	2	27	0	4	14	13	23	4	14	13	9			
		.3	0	29	9					16	1	1.	6			
Sat.	24	14	58	26	5	0	48	19	24	0	48	19	5			
		8	18	25.	3					14	2	18	6			
Sun.	25	11	44	28	3	1	32	17	25	1	52	17	7			
		..		..						17	39	14	4			
M	26	0	28	31	0	1	38	7	26	1	38	7	6			
		12	32	28	5					18	13	14	9			
Tu.	27	6	13	25	8	0	21	5	27	24	0	21	5			
		20	14	26	2					13	10	1	1			
W	28	1	47	20	3	2	8	4	28	1	47	16	8			
		14	2	17	8					19	47	16	8			
Th	29	2	26	19	3	2	9	8	29	2	46	17	2			
		14	48	17	0					20	29	18	1			

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 24 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Jan. 25 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 26 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 27, (Tues) 7h. 14m. 6h. 29.
Jan. 28, (Wed). 7h. 14m. 6h. 30.
Jan 29 (Thur) Sunrise 7h 14m: Sunset 6h 30m.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd January, 1925.

Cotton	10159 Bales
Wheat	11408 Cwts
Linseed	4299 "
Rapeseed etc.	3323 "
Gingellyseed	10165 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	11163 "
Castorseed	4681 "
Rice	11293 "
Myrabollams	384 "
Cottonseed	28432 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1342 "
Juwar	1383 "
Masur	1383 "
Barley	938 "
Bajri	7460 "
Coal	555 Tons

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Messrs, Abdulla Jusab and Co.

Bombay, January 23.

	Wallace. Rs. a.	Bombay. Rs. a.	Union. Rs. a.	Luxmi. Rs. a.
Superfine	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
House-hold	20 8	19 8	19 8	19 8
Export	20 4	19 4	19 4	19 4
Bazaar	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Atta No. 3	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Bran, Coarse	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Bran, Fine	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Soji	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Rawa	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 21.

	For.	Steamer.	Date	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3.	Japan (superscribed)	S/S Sado Maru.	23rd Jan. 25.	6-30 p.m.
4	China	..	..	..
5	(superscribed	..	..	..
6.	Australia via Dkodi and Colombo	..	..	..
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Mauritius and Reunion	..	..	..
9.	East Africa	..	..	..
10.	South Africa	..	..	..
11.	L. Marquis	..	..	..

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Lately the market declined on local traders selling. In the middle of the week the market improved a little but again gave way on scattered selling.

The American market has been dull and featureless and prices for the past two weeks show practically little or no change. There is nothing of fresh development to report at present except the fact that the next Ginning Report is due to be published on the 25th instant, and all eyes are anxiously awaiting the publication of this report. The National Ginners' Association estimate the quantity of cotton ginned upto 13th January a. 14,2,0,,0,0 bales and it now remains to be seen whether the Official authorities confirm this estimate.

In the meantime, the U. S. A. mills' consumption for the month of December indicates a figure of 5,32,000 bales. From some quarters it is expressed that as so much of the crop has already found a home, the South will be able to be much more independent and will hold for higher values.

A comparative absence of hedging operations is still manifest and this state of affairs leads us to the conclusion that it is likely to be a market of small things in the immediate future with little fluctuations.

Recent cables from Liverpool state that owing to the slackening on in trade, Lancashire at the moment is considering the question of introducing short working hours in American Mills, and unless an early improvement in trade takes place the Master Spinners' Federation will have to reduce working hours. Accounts from Manchester, although still indicating large requirements by principal customers, indicate a distinct pause in activity there. Whether it will be only a temporary phase is a matter for conjecture, but it is believed that any reasonable setback would be taken advantage of by Exporters abroad to develop the enquiry which was so remarkable a feature during the past few weeks. There has been only a limited turn-over of American spot cotton during the week, and buyers seem to have adopted a purely hand-to-mouth policy.

Broadly speaking, there seems little in the situation at present to encourage operators to have a decided view one way or the other, but with general business apathy and poor trade reports now in our midst we expect an easier tendency in the near future and think that lower prices may be witnessed.

As regards the position of our market, the tone during the first half of the week had maintained a steady appearance as a result of the strength in January Contract position as a majority of the sales were covered by the middle of the week prices steadily began to give way. As there are no indications of any fresh demand at the existing level of prices and as arrivals upcountry still show an increase we anticipate an easier feeling in the near future and would strongly recommend operators to effect short sales at the present juncture.

There is little to report about the week's market but there is a continued good demand, more especially for Broach and Central provinces descriptions. We, however, anticipate that the demand is likely to fall off, owing to the fact that commitments for next month are very small.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York March	23.86	23.35—40
New York May	24.18	23.80—82
New York July	24.10	24.0—31
New York October	23.88	23.2—6
Liverpool January	12.79	12.64—13
Liverpool March	12.87	12.72—15
Liverpool May	12.95	12.82—13
Liverpool July	13.00	12.87—13
Liverpool October	12.83	12.70—13

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 462 on the 16th instant and advanced by Rs. 2 on Commission Houses buying. On scattered selling the values eased to Rs. 460. On the 19th instant the market opened at Rs. 460 in sympathy with cheap offers reported from India, and improved to Rs. 463 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On selling by a Japanese firm the values gave way to Rs. 460. On the 19th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 460 and gradually advanced to Rs. 463 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. On general selling the prices declined to Rs. 462. On the 20th instant the market opened at Rs. 463 and improved to Rs. 464 on buying by Bazar operators. On profit taking the market went down to Rs. 463. On the 21st instant the market opened at Rs. 462 and gradually declined to Rs. 457 on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. On the 22nd instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 457 and declined to Rs. 455 on Commission Houses and jobbers selling, but again improved to Rs. 456½ on buying by a well-known Indo-e operator and closed at Rs 454 the same day.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 459 on the 16th instant and advanced to Rs. 462 on Japanese Houses buying, going down to Rs. 458½ on scattered selling the prices advanced quickly to Rs. 474 owing to general short covering and buying by Bazar operators and Japanese Houses. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 466 on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses and closed on the 22nd instant at Rs. 464. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 445 on the 16th instant and advanced to Rs. 449 on Bazar operators buying. Touching Rs. 446 the prices further improved to Rs. 454 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 449½ on general selling and closed on the 22nd instant at Rs. 446. F. G. Bengal January opened on the 16th instant at Rs. 393 and closed at Rs. 393½ on the 22nd instant the highest being Rs. 399½ and the lowest Rs. 390. Whilst Bengal March opened at Rs. 383 and closed on the 22nd instant at Rs. 382 the highest being Rs. 387 and the lowest Rs. 380.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has hardly been any activity in the Cloth Market during the past week. The tone has been quiet owing to the total absence of demand, and values of some cloths have given way. Hopes are, however, entertained for a good demand during the next two months, especially for White Goods, for the hot season as well as for the marriage festivities, as is usual before the "Ramjan" and "Chaitar" months. But if this looked-for demand is not experienced, the position will be full of anxiety and prices will recede in spite of the replacing costs being higher. Both Calcutta and Karachi report dull markets, with prices weaker all round and stocks sufficient to last for two to three months. The merchants are adopting a waiting policy for replacements, as they expect that prices, which are about ten to fifteen per cent. higher, are sure to come down in sympathy with the slumps in cotton and the absence of workable demand from India and China.

In 44 inches by 38 yards Grey Shirtings of Manchester make, similar to Japanese Nainsook cloths, merchants have been losing heavily. The original buyer had bought the best quality at Rs. 15 and sold it at a loss of one rupee per piece, and he in turn is selling at a further loss of one rupee and eight annas per piece. Drills have been easier by eight annas per piece. 36 inches by 40 yards gold and White Mulls have declined 4 pice by two annas per piece, but 39-inches styles have shown some improvement. Narrow width Nainsooks have been easier by one to two annas per piece. The rate of interest of the Imperial Bank has gone up to 7 per cent.

The Manchester market has been steady. Forward business has been at a standstill, as manufacturers are not inclined to go in for fresh business at the moment. It is reported that a meeting of the short-time Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester has stated that business in American Yarns distinctly declined during the last few weeks, and that failing improvement the question of reducing working hours would have to be considered. It was previously reported on the 14th instant that the curtailment of production to the extent of 8½ hours per week had been decided and which will continue to 31st January.

Local Mill cloths have not shown any improvement and prices, if anything, are weaker, as up-country buyers, who had purchased previously in hopes of any improvement in consumption, having failed in realising their expectations, have begun to unload their purchases even at a loss. This apathy on the part of consumers is to a great extent due to their getting what little they want for their immediate requirements from the mill agents' shops in up-country, without incurring the risk of fluctuations of the market prices, loss in interest, etc., which they had to bear in the past. Such state of affairs has led mill stocks to accumulate both in sold and unsold positions to the extent of about 1,56,000 bales of cloth and 63,000 bales of yarns by the end of December last. These figures do not include some fair quantities paid for and taken delivery of by the Mills' Commission Agents on behalf of their clients through the pressure brought on them by their mill agents. The above figures are rather heavy, when taking into account the curtailed production of more than ten weeks on account of strike last year, both here and in Ahmedabad. It is understood that representatives of cloth commission agents of some of the best managed mills, have gone to Amritsar and other large consuming centres to dispose off their stocks, but with the monetary tightness and decrease prices asked for, they have only succeeded in disposing off a few packages. Such heavy carryover and reduced consumption of our goods is only due to the cheaper and heavy imports of Japanese Grey Yarns and cloths, which are said to be 35,000 bales and 40,000 bales respectively last year. These Japanese imports have to a great extent retarded the consumption of Lancashire imports of yarns and Grey cloths, particularly of Grey Drills which are almost extinct. From the prices at which the Japanese sell their 20s. yarn and Grey Sheetings they appear to undersell the local mills here fully by one to one and a half annas in yarns and two to three annas in cloth per lb. Such a wide difference, even if the excise duty there were to be removed, is not likely to improve the position materially, as long as the Japanese have the following advantages in their favour, viz:—(1) cheap, efficient and organised labour, (2) unrestricted hours of work, (3) banking and steamship facilities by way of low rate of interest and heavy rebate in freight, (4) State subsidy on all exports to foreign markets, of manufactured goods.

The local market has been quiet, and buying has been only from hand to mouth. The merchants in the bazaar are willing to sell at a quarter anna per lb. less than the quotations of the mills. The mills are asking merchants here to make forward contracts at rates at which they are selling retail bales to up-country buyers. Naturally the merchants resent such attitude and are adopting a waiting policy and watching further developments. The following sales are reported to have been made by the mills to merchants in the bazaar:

400 Bales Mayer Sassoon Mills' Calendar Shirtings 28 yards "Apple" stamp at Rs. 1-4 per lb.

400 Bales Petit Mills' Calender Shirtings 28 yards "Rasi" stamp at Rs. 1-3 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops Grey and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

				Rs	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No.	2000	39×	37½/38	12	10	0
"	100,000	..45×	" ..	15	8	0
"	No. 33,000	..45×	" ..	14	0	0
"	No. 2800	....37×	..	11	4	0
"	No. 4545	..38×38	..	12	0	0
"	No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	8	0
"	No. 18000	..	" ..	13	0	0
"	No. 17000	..	" ..	13	8	0
Graham's No.	2730	39×	" ..	12	6	0
"	No. 2750	..45×	" ..	15	6	0
"	Yellow Horse	43×36	..	..		
"	No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..	..		
Dewhurst's	BBB	..38×38	1-2..	21	0	0
"	BB ..	..38×38	1-2..	18	0	0
"	Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.	510	..39×	37 1/2/38	12	6	0
"	No. 4462	..41×	" ..	..		
Lyon's	Shunker	..39×	" ..	12	8	0
Fleming's	1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Peppercell's	Dragon..	29×40	Net	23	8	0
Ralli's	Musjid No.	425	26×40	15	4	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No.	18	..45×22	..	7	12	0
"	NO 18	..40×22	..	7	0	0
"	No 138	..40×22	..	6	12	0
"	No. 636	..44×22	..	7	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No.	1500	32×42	..	24	8	0
H. B. T. G.	40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's	No 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B.	100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No.	6	..41×19	..	7	12	0
"	No. 60	..46×19	..	8	8	0
"	No. 600	..51×19	..	9	4	0
"	No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	12	0
"	No. 88	..58×20	..	8	0	0
"	No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	12	0
"	No. 166	..39×20	..	7	10	0
"	No. 818	..39×20	..	7	12	0
"	No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	6	0
"	No. 5352	..42×20	Net	..		
"	No. 2755	..42×20	Net	..		
"	No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No.	1260	27×18	..	3	12	0
"	No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
"	No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
"	No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
"	1K-4K38"/43"/48"/53×18		Avg.	5	14	0
"	No. 95	..58×20	..	7	14	0
"	No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
"	No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
"	No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
"	No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
"	No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
"	No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's	Baloon	..58×20	..	7	14	0
Greaves'	No. 5060	..27×18	..	..		
Flemings	No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's	No. 7070/8080	27×18	..	4	8	0
"	No. 61-81 ..	"	..	4	2	0
"	No. 1850 ..	"	..	3	11	0
"	No. 1900 ..	"	..	3	13	0
"	No. 2600 ..	"	..	3	15	0
"	No. 21021 ..	"	..	4	1	0
"	No. 58620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	11	0
Graham's	Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
"	No. 95950-97970					
	Saraswati	..38×18	..	9	8	0
"	Tipoo W/WW	34×18	..	6	2	0
"	No. 50000 ..	..	..	5	10	0
"	No. 33340/33350, 33360			7	2	0
Lyon's	No. 4545-4656					
	6767	..26×18	..	4	4	0
Greaves'	No. 30000-50000	..	..	..		
"	No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's	Nos. 3500-4510					
	5520 ..	..26×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's.	Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No.	666 Shirtings	..38×38	..	Net 12	12	0
"	AAA 17 lbs	..36×40	..	" 22	0	0
"	2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	" 19	8	0
"	5500 "	..44×38	..	" 13	8	0
"	6151 "	..44×38	..	" 15	10	0
"	4141 "	..44×38	..	" 13	4	0
"	3800 "	..44×38	..	" 20	8	0
"C"	Sheetings	30×36 Ex. Bond		" 10	10	0
"9"	Dragons	30×36 Ex. Bond		" 10	10	0
"Elephant"	Drills	29×40	..	" 18	0	0
"Lion"	Drills	..26×40	..	" 16	8	0

YARN MARKET.

Since our last report Yarn Market has been receptive in almost all count of Yarns and prices have steadily declined and are still in the process of declining on account of continuous absence of demand from almost all the consuming centres of this vast country. It seems as though the buyers have all been away and do not show any inclination to buy on a satisfactory scale as a result the out-turn of mills is curtailed and continuance is lost to such an extent that even Counts in some cases for example in 20s. Yarn of Indian Mills prices seem attractive on the present level yet buyers think it very risky to enter the market and are afraid of losing further if they operate freely. Cotton prices have been rather easy in the latter part of the week and this has further produced a weak feeling in the market. Our mills are no doubt easy sellers but in the absence of buyers it is very difficult to arrange business in a satisfactory way and as a result the actual transactions that take place in these days are low and not for any big quantities. Stocks with the dealers and in the consuming districts are not at all large; with the Mills stocks in certain counts have no doubt been accumulating but not to a very large extent. The absence of demand however since very long has been causing anxiety to all alike and the inclination to operate at the moment is not found amongst our dealers who have more or less exhausted their patience owing to heavy losses and difficulties suffered during the past year.

English Yarns are moving very slowly and dealers are losing in their stocks but have been selling slowly so as to enable them to judge their position clearly. Fresh business is very small and as Manchester has been keeping very high prices as yet, there is hardly any chance for a satisfactory business in the near future.

Japanese Yarns have been moving freely but the turnover during the week is much less than that experienced during the previous weeks. Import Houses are constant sellers and that at reduced rates, and this has lost confidence although the prices offered appear attractive on the surface. Fresh business during the week is much curtailed as the buyers do not want to pay any higher prices.

Indian Mills rather show anxiety to sell at a tolerably fair rates some of their Yarns in stock but the buyers in very many cases offer prices which at the moment seem unworkable and unacceptable to the Mills. Business has been done in small lots in various counts at a lower level than the last week. Buyers all along expect lower prices and unless they are able to buy at their limits they would not undertake any risk.

In spite of the dullness and quite nature of trade all around the general outlook appears to us to be hopeful and we feel that we are the buyers must be attracted and substantial slowly driving to a level of prices at which business will follow in due course.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay January 23.

6 1/2s	SECOND QUALITY		
	Finaly	12	0
	Apollo	11	8
	Simplex	11	4
	Shapoorji	11	4
	Currimbhoy	11	6
6 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY		
	Edward Sassoon..	..	
	Apollo	..	
	David	..	
8 1/2	FIRST QUALITY.		
	Jacob (Seven stars)	12	12
	Edward Sassoon..	12	12
	Apollo	12	12
	Bradbury	12	8
10 1/2s.			
	Shapoorjis	12	8
	Apollo	13	0
	Swadeshi	13	12
	Bradbury	13	12
	Asur Virji	13	4
	David (Flowerman)	13	0
	David (Cockatoo)	13	0
	Indo-China	12	8
12 1/2s.			
	Elphinstone	13	12
	Currimbhoy	13	4
	China	13	0
	Moon	13	2
	Apollo	13	8
	Dawn	13	8
14 1/2.			
	Kilachand	13	8
	Apollo	14	0
	City	15	0
	Colaba Land	13	0
	Fazalbhai	13	12
20's.			
	Kilachand	15	4
	Edward Sassoon	15	8
	Elphinstone	15	8
	Phoenix	15	4
	Dawn	15	4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 23.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	.. ..	No. 14 1/2	0	14	0
Kilachand	.. ..	No. 20s 1/2	1	0	3
Currimbhai	.. ..	No. 12 1/2	0	13	9
Elphinstone	.. ..	No. 12 1/2	0	13	6
David	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	13	3
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	12	9
Trikamdas	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	13	0
Sattara	.. ..	No. 10 1/4	0	13	0
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	11	9
Light-house	.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	11	6
Japan	.. ..	No. 40—1	1	6	0
"	.. ..	No. 42—2	1	9	0
"	.. ..	No. 20	1	1	3
"	.. ..	No 32	1	5	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 23.

Ready prices are unaltered with limited purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,000 bags, showing a very moderate record of outtake.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady. Java Forward prices for Jan-Fe-March shipment record a drop of 2d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels, other positions remaining unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb.March Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Sh 18/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/9 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh 18/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Bombay, 23.

Since our last conditions in the local market have tended to a more or less a steady tendency, with fluctuations ranging within very narow limits. For the first half of the week under review a slightly improving tendency was in evidence, which was followed by easier feelings; the close of the week however, witnesses a steady tone. Ready prices throughout the week have witnessed fluctuations of about 4 to 6 per cwt. Java Forward prices of 4 to 7d. per cwt., Continental and B. R. B. Beet Sugar Prices for Dec. Shipment of 4 and 8d. respectively and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices also 6d. per cwt. Daily clearance including Local Requirements averages 5,400 bags a day as against 9,450 bags per day during the last preceding week, showing a declining Goods of purchases of Spot Sugar. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/4 and 18 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 17/12 and Rs. 12/6 for Mauritius Ready Sugar; Sh 20/3 and Sh. 19/8 for Jan-Feb-March Shipment Sh. 17/4 and Sh. 16/10 for June-July Shipment and Sh. 19/2 and Sh. 18/6 for Continental and Sh. 19/2 and Sh. 18/6 for B.R.B. Beet Sugar. For December shipment and Sh. 18/10 and Sh. 18/4 for Jan-Feb-March shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

There have been no fresh arrivals this week. Totoal Stocks are estimated at 1,00,000 bags of Mauritius, 15,000 bags of Java and 10,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 20 per cwt F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 18/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 18/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

We have experienced a quiet and unsteady market during the week with small fluctuations and with easier advices from Java and London prices were reduced by 2d to 4d per cwt all round. There was no business of importance to report except the sales of New Crop Javas by a Foreign Firm at lower rates viz.

T M O June/July equally at 16s/10 July/September equals at 16s/10 to 16s/7 and August/September at 16s/6 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. There was no business in old crops.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets without any business doing. Java reported a quiet market with fair business done for July/September delivery at 11 to 10 3/4 golders

gilders being Conference and 10¾ refused There is no news from Mauritius. The present prices for New crop Javas seem to be at tue bottom and we recommend to buy at every decline.

The following are the present rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 18-0-0 equal to 19s/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 18000 bags.

T M O January/March equels 20s F. B. Harbour.

T M O June 17s F. B. Harbour.

T M O July/September equals 16s/7d F. B. Harbour.

B R B January/March equals 18s/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 35 000 bags

B R B January/March equels 18s/9d F. B. Harbour.

Mauritus Rs. 17-8-0 equals 18s/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 270,000 bags.

Mauritius January/March equals 18/6 F. B. Harbour.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar. nominal 20/3
Jun/Jul. sellers 16/7 1/2
Jun/Jul. sellers 16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay.—
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi—
Jul/Sept. sellers 16/6 1/4
Tone:—Market quiet and rather easier.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 22.

Karachi Barley Jan/Feb. sellers 43

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 16th January 1925—

LIABILITIES.			
Subscribed Capital	.. ..	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	.. ..	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	.. ..	4,67 50 000	
Public Deposits ..	.. ..	11,45 34 000	
Other Deposits ..	.. ..	72,06 68 000	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	..	4,00 00 000	
Sundries	..	84 97 000	
	Rupees ..	98,66 99 000	
ASSETS.			
Government Securities ..	..	15,21 01 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	.. ..	1,21 97 000	
Loans	.. ..	15,55 91 000	
Cash Credits	..	31,29 20 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	..	13,01 35 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	..	24 62 000	
Dead Stock	..	2,71 73 000	
Sundries	..	45 91 000	
Balances with other Banks	..	42 61 000	
		80,41 31 000	
Cash	..	18,25 68 000	
	Rupees ..	98,66 99 000	

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	.. ..	£	4,2?1,?00
Advances in London	.. ..	"	1,139,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	.. .. ..	"	286,000

Bank Rate 6%

Bank Rate altered to 7% as from 22nd January, 1925.

Percentage 20 65

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, January 23

Khad:—	.. ..	Rs	a. p.
Textile	.. .. ..	1	2 0
E D Sassoon	.. .. ..	1	1 6
Elphinstone and Century	.. ..	1	1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 3
Century per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5 9
Hindustan per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5 6
Fazelbhai per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 6
Textile per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5 6
Phoenix per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 0
Pearl per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 0
Manekji (Gan Mukh) per lb	.. ..	1	4 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	.. ..	1	6 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 3
Pearl per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 0
E D Sassoon per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5 9
Long Cloth X Quality	.. ..		
Rachael per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	.. .. ..	1	7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	.. .. ..	1	6 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	.. ..	1	5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	.. ..	1	5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	.. ..	1	4 6
David per lb.	.. .. ..	1	4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	.. ..	1	4 3
Sundari Braid per lb.	.. ..	1	4 6
Salita:—			
Century	.. .. ..	1	5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	.. ..	1	5 6
Textile per lb.	.. .. ..	1	5 3
Dhoties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	..	1	7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	.. ..	1	5 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	..	1	7 0
Dhooties 10 yards —	..		
Spring (Balance) per lb.	..	1	6 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	..	1	6 0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	.. ..	6	2 0
Phoenix per piece	.. ..	6	2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	.. ..	6	2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	..	6	8 0
Pearl Pabaney	.. ..	6	8 0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	.. ..	7	6 0
Bombay United per piece	..	7	2 0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	.. ..	8	0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	.. ..	6	10 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	.. .. ..	11	8 0
Hindustani	.. .. ..	11	10 0

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 22.

Para Up River Fine Spot Feb/Mar. 13 1/4

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 17 1/4

Tone:—Market was firm and there were better New York advices—Fair amount of business was done.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9

(Continued from Column 6.)

amounted to 721 bars and Rs. 7,36,814 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £600,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the week under report. Cotton mill shares were generally steady to firm with some advance in prices, which in the case of Bombay Dyeing shares amounted to Rs. 50. Century shares were somewhat easier. Although there is not much inquiry from genuine investors, there is much activity in the market and considerable buying on the part of bull speculators. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1135-1112/8 1130-1137/8; Central India Rs. 535-538/12-539; Crescent Rs. 245-250-241/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1260; New Great Rs. 457/8 465 447/8-543/12; Pearls Rs. 572/8-575-560-565; Simplex Rs. 217/8-221/4-218/12 223/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 650-635 650.

In the miscellaneous section there was also some recovery in prices all round. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 202/8 Bombay Burma Rs. 520, British Burma Petrol Rs. 4/11 and Rombay Trum Rs. 23/12. Tata Iron and Steel deferred are steady round Rs. 26/14. Cement bares are steady but quiet. Pandhes quoting Rs. 8/4. Kalyani 50 with deferred at Rs. 1/8. Shivrajpurs have improved to Rs. 8/4. Railway shares continued steady with rates unaltered.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1277/8 with Contributories at Rs. 250. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 78/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 22/12.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 23.

MONEY.

The week has seen a notable change in the position in the money market. The movement towards a more stringent conditions has this week developed in a decided manner. The Bank rate has been raised from yesterday to 7 per cent. The call money rate is quoted at 4½ per cent with the rate for fixed deposits for three months at 5½ per cent and for six months at 6 per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows an increase of Rs. 47.43 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 18,25,68,000, the percentage being 20.65 as compared with 20.54 of last week. Loans have decreased by Rs. 1.21 lakhs while Cash Credits and Inland Bills show an increase of Rs. 122.02 lacks and Rs. 12.35 lakhs. Government Deposits have increased by Rs. 220.74 lakhs while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 195.33 lakhs. The Imperial Bank has now borrowed in all Rs. 4 crores under the Paper Currency Act.

In the gilt-edged market, the effect of hardening money is seen in the rates which during the week have shown an easier tendency. 3½ per cent Paper has declined from Rs. 67/8 to Rs. 67. 5 per cent Loans 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 97/2 and Rs. 97/14. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, were put through at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/10. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were dealt in at Rs. 100/6 and Rs. 100/11. 1930 at Rs. 102 and 1932 at Rs. 103 3. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 106/8.

When opening the new session of the Legislature this week, His Excellency the Viceroy made some important pronouncements in respect of Government's policy of assistance to the monetary market in times of stringency and also as regards the exchange policy. Referring to the new bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act 1923, by which the permissible limit of investment in the sterling portion of the Paper Currency Reserve, against which notes are issued in India, is to be increased from Rs. 85 crores to 100 crores H. E. remarked that the increased trade has required this extra provision for increasing currency facilities. Government commenced the present busy season with a margin of Rs. 131 crores of permissible investment. Up to date the currency has been increased by Rs. 6 crores British Securities to the amount of £6 million having been placed in the reserve in London. There is still a margin of Rs. 71 crores but increased powers are sought to meet possible contingencies.

As regards the exchange policy of Government, referring to the demand in some quarters for the appointment of a Currency committee, the Viceroy pointed out that the chief difficulty to be considered is the fluidity of economic and exchange factors in the world. It is the intention of the Government to appoint an authoritative committee as

NEWTON'S CONFESSIONS.

PLOT TO FLEECE RAJA HARI SINGH.

POSING AS MRS. ROBINSON'S HUSBAND.

Newton, whose evidence created a sensation in the "Mr. A." case, appeared Bow Street Police Court on 31st December to give evidence against William Cooper Hobbs, who as a result of that case is charged with receiving a cheque for £150.000 unlawfully obtained from Sir Hari Singh ("Mr. A."). He detailed the inception of the plot to surprise Mrs. Robinson with the Rajah, showing Hobbs' alleged part in it.

Mr. Roland Oliver appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. St. John Hutchinson and Mr. Ignatius Kelly represented Hobbs. Newton, in answer to questions said he was 62 years old, and had been convicted for forgery; that he met Hobbs 20 years ago, and they knew each other perfectly well. Appleton and Co. had acted for him in legal proceedings. He was not married in 1919, and it was untrue to say that Hobbs knew a woman as his wife in the name of Mrs. Robinson. He married in fact in 1922.

The witness had known Mr. Robinson, the plaintiff in the Mr A. case, for perhaps 15 years, and Mrs. Robinson since 1919.

Mr. Oliver: When was the question of getting money from Sir Hari Singh first broached to you?—By Mrs. Robinson, in November, 1919, at 28, Chapel Street (where the Robinsons had a furnished house).

Mr. Hutchinson objected at this point to evidence concerning any conversation that took place between witness and either Mr. or Mrs. Robinson in the absence of Hobbs or in the absence of Captain Arthur.

Sir Chartres Biron (the magistrate) said that would be evidence on the conspiracy charge. Anything done or said in furtherance of the conspiracy must be evidence.

Mr. Oliver. After that interview with Mrs. Robinson, did you meet someone else with her, by appointment, at Chapel Street?—Yes, Arthur.

Is that the first time you ever met him?—Yes.

DISCUSSING THE ALLEGED PLOT.

Who introduced him?—Mrs. Robinson.

What was he introduced as?—Captain Arthur, A.D.C. to Sir Hari Singh.

Was a certain plan discussed between you?—Yes. The plan was that Mrs. Robinson should be discovered in a compromising position with Sir Hari Singh. As her husband did not care about taking the part of her husband, or she did not think him a suitable person—I do not know which——

Mr. Oliver: Interrupting you for a moment, was any expression used by her?—Yes: she said her husband looked too much like a butcher to be the husband a leader of society. It was decided that should play the part of the husband, and, if possible, make the discovery. Arthur looked me up and down, and said I would do.

Where, at that time, was it planned that the discovery should be made?—In the first instance, it was suggested that the discovery should be made in Chapel Street.

Were you given the latchkey for Chapel Street after that?—Yes. I was.

How long after the beginning of the scheme having been discussed was it that Hobbs was introduced?—I dare say it would be two or three weeks.

Did you have a conversation with Robinson?—Yes, I told him there was an opportunity for him to make a lot of money. He asked me who else was concerned, and told him.

Had the Rajah at that time got a house in Curzon Street?—Yes.

Newton spoke of an interview with Hobbs at the latter's office, where, he said, Robinson attended also by appointment. The scheme was gone into in rather more detail.

Mr. Oliver: Was any offer made to Hobbs if he gave his assistance? Yes. He was to have an equal share. When the whole scheme was discussed the first thing Hobbs said was that Robinson must leave the house in Chapel Street.

"EQUAL SHARES FOR HOBBS."

Because there must not be two husbands in the house? Yes.

And did Robinson leave Chapel Street that day?—He did.

From that time there were many meetings between all or some of you?—Yes, many. The Rajah had then got a house in Curzon Street, and Arthur gave him a latchkey to it, and made a plan of it, so as to help him to find the Rajah and Mrs. Robinson together.

Was any arrangement made as to signalling you if you were watching?—Yes, light was to be switched on and then off in the drawing-room. From that time I started watching at night.

Did anyone come to assist you?—Yes. Hobbs sent two of his clerks on two occasions.

The witness added that he never made a discovery in London, and after a time the scheme, so far as London was concerned, changing the scene from London to Paris, was abandoned. Everybody agreed to It was decided to bring off the discovery in Paris because of the uncertainty of London.

Mr. Oliver: Was there at that time any threat of danger in London?— No. That was later. I learned of it when I returned from Paris. Before going to Paris, Mrs. Robinson made a communication to him of a personal nature. It concerned the use of a safety razor.

Mrs. Bevan, said Newton, was to be the mistress of the native secretary, who was named Major Jung. Witness also knew him as Maboob. The day after he arrived in Paris, Arthur escorted him to the St. James and Albany Hotel, where Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bevan were, and he was shown the bedrooms occupied by both ladies. Mrs. Robinson herself showed him her bedroom at the hotel, and it was arranged that he should be there at 6 or 6-30 on Christmas morning.

PLANS FOR DISCOVERY.

He was only to stay a few moments, when the discovery was made, and Mrs. Robinson was to attack him and call him a brute of a husband. He carried out the plan (Newton continued) and found the Rajah and Mrs. Robinson in bed together. Mrs. Robinson dashed out of bed and tried to pull the coat off his back. He said, "Now I have the evidence I want and I bid you good-day, sir." The Rajah appeared to change colour and looked petrified.

Shortly after that the witness returned to his own hotel. Arthur called and was informed of how the scheme had succeeded, and went off to see the Rajah. When Arthur returned he said he had told the Rajah he must remain in Paris as he could not be served with a divorce subpoena, and also that he (Arthur) had instructions to go to London to arrange the matter.

The witness left Paris the same day, and crossed on the same boat as Arthur, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Bevan. On returning to London he saw Hobbs, and told him all that had taken place. Hobbs told him all that was supposed to be going on in London—namely, that Scotland Yard and the India Office had been informed of the whole matter, and that Lewis and Lewis were somewhere on the scene.

Arthur told him that Robinson was very much alarmed, and said as there appeared to be danger he wished to have nothing whatever to do with the matter, that his name must not be mentioned in any way, and that if any officer of Scotland Yard came to Hobbs's office to make inquiries he must be told that Robinson had been there to consult Hobbs about his bankruptcy. Some days after that he saw Arthur again at Half Moon Street. Hobbs was also there. Arthur came along with two cheques for £150,000 each. He said he had arranged a settlement of the matter. One cheque could be cashed at once, and for the other one funds would have to be sent from India to meet it.

DIVIDING THE MONEY.

Counsel: Did a discussion take place as to the division of it?—Yes.

What was said?—It was suggested that as Robinson, when there seemed to be trouble and danger about, had said he wished to having nothing whatever to do with the business and had declared himself out of it, we should take him at his word and give him nothing. It was suggested that the women must be given something, and we could not give them something without giving him something.

Whose suggestion was that?—I think it was mine.

Was there any suggestion as to how much should be given? Who was left to arrange with Robinson and the women as to what amount they should have?—I think it was arranged in a few days.

It comes to this that they should be told that a sum had been obtained from the Rajah, which they were to be told had to be divided between six?—Yes.

With whom did you discuss that matter?—With Hobbs and Hobbs made the arrangement.

The Magistrate: They were to be told how much in fact had been obtained?—No. They were to be told of a lesser sum?—Exactly.

Counsel: Later, at a subsequent interview, did Hobbs tell you how much he had arranged for the Robinson?—He told me he had made an offer.

He made an offer of £20,000 as being all the Rajah would pay?—Yes. Robinson said that was ridiculous.

At this stage it was decided to adjourn the further hearing of Newton's evidence.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. 9d. (C. CLERC & Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London.
THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON SALE. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

CONVOCATION ON 26TH.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 22.

The 26th instant will be a red-letter day in the annal of the Aligarh Muslim University when His Excellency the Viceroy will visit the University and Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the Chancellor will preside over the third Convocation. Preparations to make both the functions successful are going on an extensive scale and the whole University is extremely busy making arrangements. In addition to our University Training Corps, we are going to organise our own police, which will perform the duties a regulakr police force. The Decoration Committee is working most enthusiastically to make the University present a good show to His Excellency. The number of guests who have sent information about their coming to Aligarh is about 500, but we expect at least 1,000 more. The tents that have been pitched for the accommodation of the University grounds make the place look like a regular military camp. There will be three functions on the 26th presentation of the address to His Excellency, the convocation and Her Highness the Chancellor's garden party. Judging by the preparations that are in progress it is confidently believed that the 26th will be really a red-letter for the Aligarh Muslim University.

1,700 WORKERS DISCHARGED?

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

APPEAL TO INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

The Labour Association of Jamshedpur has addressed the following appeal dated 30th December 1924, to the Members of the Indian Legislature, and the Public:—"Sirs.—On behalf of the Steel Workers of Jamshedpur, we once again approach you with an appeal to consider our case and protect our interests, while granting Bounty to protect the Steel Industry, in which we work.

In June last, during the time when the Tariff Bill was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly at Simla, Mr. R. D. Tata agreed to recognise our Union, as announced by Mr. Dewan Chamanlal in the House. Mr. Tata also gave undertaking to the Swaraj Party, to the effect that any Association of Jamshedpur Workers recommended by the Conciliation Committee would be recognised by the Employer' Party and requested the Conciliation Committee to keep the Party informed of the conclusions arrived at, in regard to our grievances, so that effective steps be taken to obtain acceptance of the Committee's decision.

Sirs, since then, the Conciliation Committee, appointed by Mr Tata, sat thrice, once in Calcutta and twice in Jamshedpur and after mature deliberation, the President of the Committee, our revered Deshbandhu Sj. Chittaranjan Das, recommended the recognition of our Association as Starting Association, and advised the election by ballot of Executive and Office-bearers on the number of members reaching 3,000.

We submitted a list of more than 5,000 willing members, but, Sirs, our position still remains the same. Our Association has not yet been recognised by the Company, nor has any of our grievances been removed. We pray that you would now see to it, while you pass the "Bounty," that our interests are safe-guarded, that our Association is recognised in practice and principle, and as evidence thereof we are given all facilities that are essential for the development of our Union.

We may repeat again, that a suitable house for the Office of the Association in central position; permission to collect our subscriptions and powers to investigate into complaints and other requirements inside the Workshops and amicable settlement of all complaints and grievances by a Joint Committee, consisting of officers of the Association and representatives the Company, are the least things necessary for the growth of our Association, as well as for mutual good relations.

Our general duty hours, which takes the whole of the day, and causes untold hardships, as explained in our publications, should be changed without further delay, as prayed for; we have no doubt and we assure again that the proposed change will not cause any loss to the Company.

1,700 WORKERS DISCHARGED.

Sirs, recently, without any consideration about length of service, more then 1,700 workers have been discharged from service on plea of retrenchment, including some very old employees, who have grown grey in Tata's service.

How many of us have lost their lives, and limbs, and eyes, and have got burnt and become scarred or marred for life through accidents so frequent in our works; and those, who have survived, we claim, have got a lien on these works, too sacred to permit of them being thrown overboard in old age, on the plea of retrenchment, curtailment and so forth.

The Company also should consider that the training and experience the survivors have acquired through years and years of work are not things to be lost.

It is remarkably objectionable that only the poorly paid Indian workers are thrown out of employment on the plea of retrenchment, whereas those very highly paid Europeans, whose positions can be managed by Indians to be had on lower salary or whose positions are really not necessary, are not at all affected by retrenchment.

Recently, the Factory Act is being promulgated in our Works, as regards a Rest Day. One rest day in the week in non-continuous process departments and one rest day in a fortnight in continuous process departments have been ordered; but the General Manager of our Plant has ruled that the day off, that the workman is compelled to take, will, in the case of daily rated men, be without pay, and that Foremen and others, whom the Management may enlist as supervisors, will not fall within the Factory Act and will not, therefore, get any rest day. These have caused very great hardships to the workers.

The rate of wages being low, the daily rated man cannot afford to lose pay for the day off; this loss has nullified the good, the rest was designed to do him, for it is now perplexing him with the problem of bread for his family for the day off.

The Foremen and many of those who have been styled as Supervisors e.g. Head Clerks, Cooly Mates and others), have to do brain work, direct, inspect and check the work of their subordinates, occasionally offering them a helping hand, accepting all responsibilities. It is not just to debar them from the much-required rest day in a week or fortnight, as may be their claim.

DEFEAT OF PURPOSE OF FACTORY ACT.

A scheme has been now devised to defeat the purpose of the Factory Act, regarding the rest day in the continuous process departments, by changing the shifts backward every 5th day, so that the 32 hours off, that naturally occurs after the third change, may fall on the 15th day, to be treated as the rest day provided for in the Factory Act, though actually the workman has to go to the Workshops and do his duties the whole of his shift every day (taking the day as of 24 hours from sun rise to sun rise next day). The workers are evompelled to prefer this alternative, as they would otherwise be given a day off without pay every fortnight, a loss, which they cannot afford to bear.

This unbearable loss of pay is even making the men ask for inclusion of their names in the roll of Supervisors.

We, therefore, pray you to see that all men get the proper rest day with pay and without incurring any loss, or their rates increased to make up the loss.

We beg again to remind you of the promise of Mr. Tata, which remains unfulfilled yet and also pray to you to safeguard the interest of the workers of the Steel Plant, while granting a bounty to protect it. May that bounty be a real bounty leading to Indianisation of the services and the contentment of Labour."

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE ENDS.

HANDSOME BONUS TO STAFF.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Liquidation of the Peoples' Bank of India Ltd. and Amritsar Bank Ltd., which were going on for the last 15 years, has now terminated and Hon. Mr. Justice Broadway has made an order to hand over the unpaid dividends and unclaimed deposits amounting to over rupees two lakhs to official trustee, who will hold the same until such time as any claims may be barred by limitation after which they become the property of Government. There still remains a surplus of Rs. 96,000 from which the Court has directed payment of bonus to staff at the rate of on and half months salary for each year of liquidation and a special remuneration to liquidators. These companies will shortly be dissolved and the liquidator will be discharged. The services of Mr. Billimoria, the liquidator, have been highly appreciated by the Court.

PRETEXT TO STAY IN COLOGNE.

GERMAN MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

Dr. Gessler, the German Minister of Defence, in an interview with the "Berliner Tageblatt," in Mail Week vehemently denied the allegations of secret German arming, given as an excuse for the non-evacuation of Cologne and the First Zone of the Rhineland by the Allies.

There could be no question, he said, of obstruction on the part of Germany against the general inspection on the part of the Allies, since nearly 1,800 visits of control had been carried out, mostly without friction, by the Inter-Allied Commission of Control, which must admit that its representatives were given free access to all barracks, factories and other buildings.

The Commission had found no important stores of arms. The report of a find of guns at the Koenigsbrueck drill ground had resolved itself into the discovery of 14 old guns which had been used for many years for target practice.

A DREADFUL HOARD!

Then, again, the reported find of equipment for three divisions turned out to be based on the discovery of 20 old saddles, 43 rusty carbines and rifles, 15 old machine-gun tripods, and some other material in the possession of a Dresden cavalry regiment.

The imagination of a French correspondent had been excited by a report that a discovery had been made in a former rifle range at Ruhleben. The articles discovered were rusty water-jackets for machine-guns which were not worth melting down.

Turning to the reported discovery of 40,000 steel bars for the manufacture of rifles and machine-guns, the Minister said that on December 23 the Control Commission found in a store at Wittenau between 40,000 and 45,000 steel bars capable of being converted into rifle barrels.

The factory where they were found was, however, only engaged in making sporting guns, and there was no indication that there was any intention of turning out any rifles. The bars were not hidden, and had been in the factory since 1919, or longer.

DELHI NEWS.

EDITOR'S HOUSE BROKEN OPEN.

(From Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

A daring burglary was committed yesterday afternoon. Editor "Hindustan Times's" House was broken into and entire property save furniture and books was removed.

ARTILLERY MAN BLINDED.

An unfortunate accident is said to have occurred during the recent manoeuvres. It seems the royal artilleryman was handling the blank shell case, charge of which accidentally was fired and explosion injured the man binding him in both the eyes.

AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the season and crop reports of the Presidency for the week ending 20th January:—

Standing rabi crops are generally in good condition except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak where suffering for want of sufficient moisture and on account of adverse winds. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops are in progress. Picking of cotton continues in places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

VALUE OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH.

DR. FORSTER INTERVIEWED.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 20.

In the course of an interesting interview which an Associated Press representative had with Dr. M. O. Forster, the President of the Indian Science Congress, which has completed its session held here this year, the Doctor emphasised the importance of scientific research for the development of India's progress in all directions. Dr. Forster particularly referred to the post graduate research work and the opportunities afforded for it in India. In this connection he mentioned the work of the Indian Institute of Science and said,

"The idea that research work done at the institute is of academic importance is erroneous. The prosecution of even academic research or enquiry calls for training and quality which can only be acquired in post-graduate institutions and which once acquired in such an institution can be applied to a great variety of life's problems such as social, commercial or academic. In a few words the value of training in academic research is that it produces in the student an attitude of mind which should enable him to handle any problem which may arise in his subsequent career with common sense and courage. Even if we did not have enough openings for highly-trained young men in the line in which they were trained, nevertheless that particular kind of training, if properly imparted in relation to other occupations, can be of great service to them in those occupations."

As regards the work of the Institute of Science, Dr. Forster said in the Chemistry Department many of the researches concerned themselves with Indian natural products particularly rice which are applied for the manufacture of soaps and edible fats.

"In the Biochemistry Department during recent years, first attention has been paid to the physiology and chemistry of lakha which is the sole source of shellac, the annual value of which to India, in one form or another, amounts to several crores. Another subject of investigation has been the scientific conversion of sewage and waste material into harmless product. This still requires very careful and persevering research. In the department of Technology which aims at equipping post-graduate students for careers in hydro-electric and other power generating stations much new equipment has been added during the past 12 months for the study of wireless telegraphy, a subject in which India hitherto has not conducted any research. At present the liberal endowment of the late Mr. J. N. Tata supplemented by a subsidy from the Government of India and the Governments of Mysore and of H. E. H. the Nizam suffices for the conduct of the Institute on its present lines but expansion in several directions could be effected with considerable advantage to the efficiency of the Institute and benefit to the nation if the departments dealing with other branches of science could be equipped and endowed. It is therefore greatly to be hoped that benefactors may be forthcoming who with public spirited enthusiasm and with confidence in the value of Science to the State would follow the example set by the late Mr. Tata."

EXTRACTED BY FORCE?

AKALI PRISONERS' APOLOGIES.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR Jan. 22.

Information has been received that quite a large number of Akali prisoners have been released from the Nabha jails. About 250 of them have already reached Amritsar. The local newspaper "Akali" has published a detailed narrative recounting some harrowing tales of their sufferings. It is also stated that these Akalis have come out after tendering apologies which the Akali press contends were extracted from them by force.

GURUKA BAG CASE.

The suit brought by Mahant Sunderdas of Gurukabagh against the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee for the restoration of the possession of Gurdwara lands which had been leased out to Sir Ganga Ram for one year will now be taken up on the 6th February.

NIZAM'S FIRMANS.

POONA HINDUS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Jan. 22.

A public meeting was held yesterday night in Poona Sarvajanik Sabha under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. to consider the situation in the Nizam's Dominions in view of the recent Firman's issued by the Nizam. Representatives of different shades of political parties were present at the meeting.

A resolution recording that the Firman issued by the Nizam on 4th January 1922 forbidding the Hindus of Gulburga from erecting Kalash to the temple of Sharanbasaya infringed the religious rights of the Hindus was passed. Another resolution regretted that the Nizam refused to allow a deputation of Karnatak Hindus to wait upon him and the meeting further appointed another deputation to wait upon the Viceroy in that connection.

The third resolution recommended the holding of a conference of the Nizam State subjects at Sholapur or Poona in view of the refusal of permission by the Nizam to hold it in his Dominions. A resolution praying the Nizam to establish a representative assembly with full rights on the auspicious occasion of celebration of his birthday on the 20th of January was also passed.

RENT ACTS.

EXTENSION FOR THREE YEARS.

A GOVERNMENT BILL.

The text of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act 1918 and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2) Act 1918 is published in the Bombay Government Gazette. The scope of the Bill is made clear in the following statement of objects and reasons:—

The Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Acts of 1918 (Bombay Acts II and VII of 1918) were passed with the object of restricting the raising of rent in Bombay and certain other places as, owing to the war, the supply of accommodation had not kept pace with the demand. Bombay Act II of 1918 was the main Act, while Bombay Act VII of 1918 was a subsidiary one dealing with small premises of which the standard rent, without the additional percentage allowed to landlords, did not exceed Rs. 20 a month. The operation of these Acts was subsequently extended by Bombay Act III of 1923 up to the 31st August, 1924, in the municipal district and cantonment of Karachi, and in other places in which the Act was in operation up to the 31st December, 1925, as regards dwelling-houses, and up to the 31st August, 1924, as regards other premises. The Acts ceased to be in operation as regards other premises both in Karachi and elsewhere on the 31st August, 1924; but by Bombay Act III of 1924, they were extended in respect of premises used as dwelling-houses in the municipal district and cantonment of Karachi also up to the 31st December, 1925. Thus the operation of both Acts will expire in Karachi and elsewhere on the 31st December, 1925.

THREE MORE YEARS.

It has, however, been ascertained after careful inquiry that, though there has been a fall in the rent of residential premises with a higher rental, there has been little or no fall in the rent of residential premises with a lower rental, and that the want of accommodation in the case of the latter class of premises is still very keenly felt. It is, therefore, considered necessary to extend the protection of the Acts for three years in the case of residential premises of which the standard rent without additional percentage allowed to landlards does not exceed Rs. 50 in the case of Karachi, and does not exceed Rs. 85 in the case of any other area in which the Act is in operation. At the same time it is equitable that the landlords should receive an adequate return for their capital, taking into consideration the changes that have taken place in the economic conditions since the Acts were passed; and provision has therefore been made for a sliding scale of increases which will enable the landlords to secure a total increase of rent, ranging from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. beyond the above mentioned standard rent. As indicatetd above, the operation of the Acts has already expired in the case of non-residential premises, and no change is proposed in respect of such premises. The Bill deals with both the original Acts of 1918.

Provision has been made in the Bill excluding from the protection of the Acts those tenants who occupy premises which are in a ruinous condition or are likely to fall and are a source of danger. "Cases have occurred in Pombay City in which tenants in occupation of such premises have refused to vacate them when called upon to do so, and unnecessary delay occurred before they could be ejected by resort to the courts. In the interest of the tenants themselves and of their neighbours it is desirable that in such cases the tenants should be made to vacate the premises immediately, in order to enable the premises to be demolished or put in order, as the case may be."

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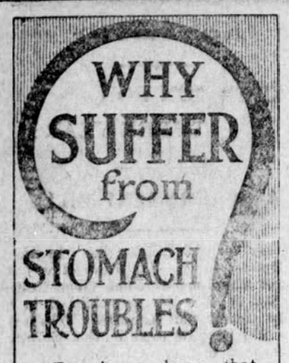

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RULERS AND RULED.

ADOPT A POLICY OF TRUST.

GANDHIJI'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The following is the substance of Mahatma Gandhi's concluding speech at the Kathiawad Political Conference held at Bhavnagar.—

Whenever I have come to Kathiawad I have been covered with overflowing love. It is no wonder when I know that everywhere in India I find Kathiawad, i.e., the overwhelming love of Kathiawad. Much as I prize that love, I crave for that 'love amazing, love divine,' which nourishes the soul, and not the love which, not being backed by the will to perform promises made, withers the soul. It is service of the people that connects you and me, and not circumstances of a private nature. Unless, therefore, you give all your love practical shape, turn it into work of public benefit, it has, for me at least, no meaning. I am an ordinary mortal, as much exposed to affections and passions as any one of you. But I always try to control them. I therefore demand love which soothes but does not overwhelm. I want the fire of that love to purify and not to burn me. Let all your love therefore be converted into work in fulfilment of the national programme.

I am grateful to you for allowing me to exercise fullest discretion as regards the resolutions you had drafted for consideration before the Subjects Committee. Your draft contained a long list of grievances. I asked you to restrain the desire for passing resolutions regarding grievances and to cultivate self-discipline and the capacity of suffering. You accepted my advice, not out of regard for my personality, but because you know that I am a practical man and have some experience of public affairs. In advising you, however, to drop most of your resolutions, I did not mean to muzzle myself too on the matters referred to therein. I have taken an greater responsibility on my shoulders. I do not want to go to sleep, because you have waived all discussion of your grievances. It shall be, for me, a year of intense, unremitting toil.

ADVICE ON TRUST.

But I shall work on my condition. The advice I have given you is based on trust, trust in human nature, trust in the Kathiawad Chiefs. Even so at Amritsar I pleaded with my brother delegates not to distrust Mr Montagu, not to distrust Lord Sinha's judgment, not to distrust His Majesty the King, and you know that the Congress accepted my advice to a considerable extent. You must remember that against me was ranged that day no less an opponent than the late Lokamanya Tilak. But he and the others saw that I was suggesting the proper thing and accepted my suggestion. I pleaded with them somewhat in this wise: 'Accept the Reforms to-day, as given in good faith. The moment you feel that they are more a burden than a blessing, you may reject them. For Mr. Montagu says that he has tried to secure all that he could for us. Lord Sinha, a man in the know and a distinguished patriot, has also advised the country to accept the Reforms.' The King's message too was couched in graceful language. All those considerations led me to suggest acceptance of the Reforms. Out of that state of trust, when it was proved to be misplaced arose Non-cooperation. To-day too, I am asking you to adopt a policy of trust. But pray do not press the parallel too far. It is meant only to assure you that I do not want to sit silent. I have heard more tales of woe than you have told me. I do not know how much of all I have heard is true. But you may be sure that as soon as I am convinced that the complaints are true, I shall use whatever ability and resourcefulness I possess to get them remedied. I shall try to see the Princes concerned. If I succeed in getting a hearing from them I shall discuss all your grievances with them, and shall, if permitted, acquaint the public with the result. Mussalman friends from Dhoraji had a series of grievances against the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. They asked to be permitted to place them before the Conference. But I dissuaded them, as I was not in possession of the facts. I have the honour to know the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. I have had the pleasure of meeting him. I regard him with respect, and I know that he is a capable ruler. It is, therefore, unbearable that he should mean or do any harm to his subjects. How can I indict him at the instance of half a dozen or more people? So long as I have not seen him or not spoken to the subordinate officers concerned, it would not be possible for me to give any definite lead. It would be against my nature to do so. I, therefore, assured Mr. Dhorajiwalla that I would inquire into all his charges, and then do the needful. It was an awkward situation my having to advise the Mussalman friends who might not trust me and know that I make no distinction between a Hindu and a Mussalman. But Maulana Shaukat Ali's arrival has fortified me. I told them that the Maulana and I would both consider over the matter, and give them our joint advice. I am glad to say that they agreed to this.

JAMNAGAR.

Jamnagar is in the same position as Gondal. I have numerous complaints against the ruler of that State also. If a subject may claim friendship with a ruling Prince I may say that Jamsaheb and I were friends in our youth. The late Kevalram Mavji Dave gave me a note of introduction to Jamsaheb when I went to England. Very often we used to meet each other there, and the wish was dearest to the hearts of every one of us, his friends, that he should succeed to the gadi of Jamnagar. But to-day I hear numerous charges against him, none of which, I wish, may be true. I wish that Jamsaheb should of His own accord remedy all the wrongs (if any) that may have been committed against his subjects by him or in his name. It is not my purpose to embarrass him. I should approach him in all humility and plead with him. I should do the same with my bitterest opponent. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, for instance, thinks I am the wickedest man on earth. If he were to return to India as the King's representative, I would not hesitate to approach him, if need be, in all humility. Why should I do otherwise with Jamsaheb? I have a huge pile of material before me aspersing both him and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. But how can I make use of it, how can I criticise them, without inquiry? But I am not going to ignore or suppress any of the charges or complaints. I shall, during the current year, try my best to get them investigated and shall submit to you a day to day diary of my work at the close of the year.

YOUR PART.

A word now for your part of the bargain. I ask you not to disturb the task I have undertaken, by private or public criticism of a bitter or rancorous nature. I ask you not to irritate the Princes. They are, after all, rulers and are, therefore, like all men in authority. Apthority blurs the vision. We cannot have Rama in every age, nor Umar. None of the Caliphs who came after the glorious thirty years of the Caliphate could ever approach any one of the first four Caliphs. Such rulers are rare even as the gems embedded in the most hidden recesses of mines. Whenever, therefore, I find a ruler getting irritated or angry I am patient with him. For anger is natural to them as much as to you or me if wewere similarly placed Kings are no more philosophers or saints than any one of us. The world knows only one Janaka Videhi. Even under Swaraj we shall have to put up with a fair amount of failings of the Swaraj officials. Why, only an hour ago perhaps gave you a foretaste of how a man in authority behaves. How can I say that I did not in any instance abuse my authority? A Shastri and a Muni asked for permission to speak: I did not give it: I told the Muni: 'No more this wordy warfare for you. Your business is to go about from place to place introducing *charkhas* in every home.' How do I know that I did not exceed the bounds of propriety in thus disallowing both? But I was clothed in authority, however brief, and so you put up with me. Wherever there is the use of authority there is scope for anger and injustice and we must needs drink many a bitter cup at the hands of rulers.

SELF-SUFFERING.

I have thus presented to you two sides of the case, one for the rulers and the other for the ruled. It is unbearable for me that a Kathiawad Prince should do wrong to his subjects. To him I say, 'For what earthly use do you behave thus?' To you I say, you must learn lessons of forbearance and self-suffering. I commend to your attention the last paragraph of my printed presidential address. I would ask you to read and read that paragraph and to chew and digest it. No people have risen who thought only of rights. Only those did so who thought of duties. Out of the performance of duties flow rights, and those that knew and performed their duties came naturally by the rights. The Shastras inculcate reverence to parents. It means implicit obedience to them, and why do we willingly obey like that? We know that an angry look from his mother was sufficient to make the giant-like Shaukat Ali cower before her. What is the secret of this willing obedience? It is that the obedience carries with it enjoyment of a right—the right to inheritance. At the back obedience is a consciousness of a right to be enjoyed, and yet woe to the man who obeys with an eye to the right to inheritance. It is the Shastras again that inculcate obedience without an eye to the fruit thereof. He who thinks not of the right gets it, and he who thinks of it loses it. That is the rule of conduct I would like to place before you. If you follow it I have no doubt that you will create a disciplined army of workers for Swaraj. After you have succeeded in raising such an army, no ruler dare ignore you. As it is, the gentleman who invited the next conference to Sorath did so with considerable trepidation, lest a ruler should refuse permission to hold it. You have, therefore, to clear the atmosphere, and to raise your moral stature to such a degree that no one would want to refuse your request. I hope you will not misunderstand me. I am not asking you to do aught that you should not do, that may be calculated to injure your self-respect. Always insist on truth, and urge it with humility and grace. I am a journalist of long standing. In my own ways I claim to know my art well. For I make it a point to write only one thing when there are a hundred things that I might write. Now if I were to open the columns of "Young India" and "Navajivan" to all the controversial tonics and complaints that are referred to me, that would be the surest way to lose the little reputation I have gained for these journals. And punctilious though I am in the observance of this rule, I dare say I err on occasions. I would therefore, ask such of you as are journalists and publicists to curb your pen and tongue. Exercise the strictest economy of words, but not of truth. Restrain your expression but not the inner light, which should burn brighter with increasing restraint. Now will you thus fall a prey to weakness. Flattery and anger are the two sides of weakness, one the obverse the other the reverse. The reverse—anger—is worse than the obverse—flattery. Only a weak man either resorts to flattery or tries to disguise his weakness under anger. Let no one flatter himself that his anger is an expression of his strength. Strength lies only in action and action is duty done. Those who have captivated the hearts of men are souls heroic and true, who have burnt their passions to cinders in the fire of restraint. For you also, therefore, who have the salvation of Kathiawad at heart, patience and restraint should be the watchwords. The King carries on his work by means of punitive sanctions. You will carry on your work with the sanction of sacrince and love. Drench both the rulers and ruled with the water of your sacrifice and love, so that you may convert Kathiawad into an Eden worthy for men and gods to behold. If I may bless you, that is my blessing. If I am not worthy to give you blessings that is my prayer to God. Let the spinning-wheel be a symbol of your sacrifice and love for fellow-men. Depend for its existence upon their reasoned support. They may be obstinate, stupid or suspicious on occasions. The Government has then to wait patiently for their conversion and be prepared to run risks of misgovernment or even worse. Why should a popular assembly be expected to be free from the limitations of an autocrat? Lord Lytton does not claim for his measure capacity for securing absolute immunity from political crime. But I very much fear that all the cogent argument that is being advanced by Indian publicists although it is almost unanimous in its condemnation of Lord Lytton's policy, will be lost upon a Government which has become habituated to treat public opinion with contempt. Hence it is that I say to the public men of India that if they will add force to their argument, they must ply the charkha. It is the only creative energy that is readily available to the nation. The discipline that Deshbandhu Das has brought about in the Bengal Council will act with telling effect as soon as, but no sooner than, the charkha has obtained a foothold in every home and boycott of foreign cloth has thereby become an accomplished fact. Oh, for one concrete act to the credit of the nation as a whole!

SUICIDE AND "MR. A." CASE

QUEER LETTER READ AT CHELSEA INQUEST.

At a Chelsea inquest in mail week, on John Samuel Hocking, 49, a commission agent, of 43, Sydney-street, Chelsea, S.W., a letter which he left, portions of which the coroner said were illegible was read as follows:

"To the English lady. This impossible to explain. . . . filthy, so cruel, awful, so terrible. . . . The villain really hath . . . Re case of Mrs. J. I do assure the whole thing a frame up. It is impossible to surmise unless it was framed up for blackmail, which I would not agree. . . . I know nothing of this affair until I came back and repaid Hobbs for loan, also paid by the present. . . . I cannot conceive the filth of the whole affair. . . . Only that of gibe and filth. I assure you that I always pay my liabilities to everyone. This rotten affair, the broken-hearted villain. The whole affair is rotten."

Mrs. Hocking said she found her husband early on Friday morning with his head in the gas oven.

Questioned by the coroner she said she did not know if her husband had been losing money lately, nor if he had any trouble.

The Coroner: Are you sure?—Yes.

Did you tell my officer so—Well, he seemed to worry over things of late, and he had been quieter than usual. He did not drink to excess.

Ethel Fountain Gilmour, formerly the wife of a man of independent means, whom she said she had divorced, said she lived at the same address as Mr. and Mrs. Hocking. There was nothing unusual in Mr Hocking's manner, but she thought he suffered from insomnia because she could hear him walking about during the night.

The Coroner: You had some idea what the trouble was about?—No.

Did you not say to the police, "I know how this trouble has happened, but I don't think I should open my mouth"?—No.

LEGAL ADVICE.

In reply to Mrs. Hocking's solicitor, Mrs. Gilmour said what she meant was that she would tell all she knew at the inquest.

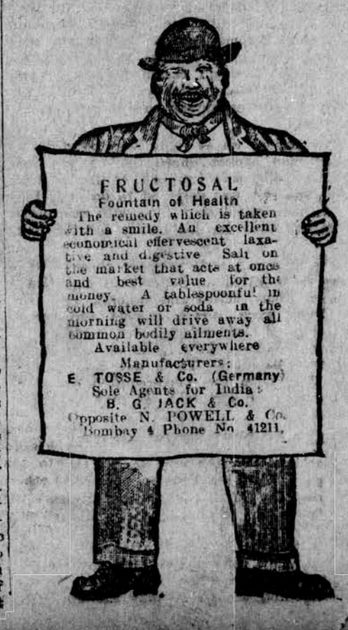
A police-constable said Mrs. Gilmour handed him a letter which was on the table. On the dead man there was a paper bearing the address of Mr. R. L. Mason, 6, Great James-street, W. C.

Mrs. Gilmour said this was the address of a solicitor friend which she gave to Mr. Hocking as he wanted legal advice. She did not know what it was about.

The coroner then read the letter left by the dead man and said he supposed it referred to the Hobbs case. He asked the widow if her husband knew Hobbs.

Mrs. Hocking: I do not know.

Recording a verdict of suicide while of Unsound Mind, the coroner said there seemed to be more behind the case than h could get at. It would appear that people could tell him more if they wanted to.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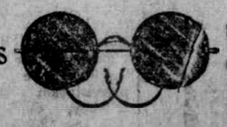

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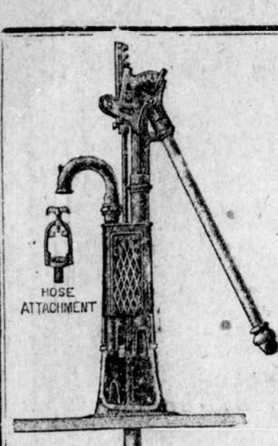

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ASIATIC EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

There has been a considerable misunderstanding in India about the Immigration Act that was passed in this country this year. This misunderstanding is further heightened by a few misleading articles appearing in some magazines. I intend to deal with this question in all its aspects because I do believe there is no country in the world which offers such a nice place for students as this country so far as studies are concerned.

Had it not been for the rise of modern Japan, the Eastern nations would have been regarded as entirely unfit for self-government on the lines of western political theory. The awakening of Turkey has also enhanced the prestige of Asia, known in this country as a "land of mysticism, witchcraft orthodoxy, polygomy, etc."

During the closing decade of the last century, and following the discovery of gold mines in California when the new land on the Pacific coast was to be changed from "wild deserts" into 'smiling farms", not only was Asiatic immigration not prohibited but it was directly encouraged. But as soon as this was done and all cultivable land was occupied by the Americans, they began to show a hostile attitude towards the Asiatics because of the gradual attempts made by them to rise from their low status of labourers to that of the farmers or business men. On account of their industrious and thrifty life, low standard of living and their exceptional agricultural skill the Japanese and the Hindus became a tangible economic factor. As early as 1882 anti-Chinese laws were passed but by 1905 a strong anti-Asiatic agitation was launched on the Pacific coast, which is the main centre of Asiatic immigrants. A law was passed in that year prohibiting the entry of Hindu labourers into this country. Japan in 1907, to save her face from the humiliating imposition of being barred as unfit for entry into the the United States, agreed of her own accord not to grant passports to any labourers or otherwise undesirable persons to come to this country. This compact was known as the "Gentlemans' Agreement".

In 1916, an attempt was made to exclude all Asiatics, including even travellers and students, from entering into the States, but thanks to the efforts of Lala Lajpat Rai and other s who were here at that time, the Bill was modified, allowing students, travellers and businessmen to enter freely for a temporary visit. The "Gentleman's Agreement" with Japan was not cancelled.

Last year, however, California, one of the Pacific States, once more started the anti Japanese agitation. She passed a law in the State legislature prohibiting any alien, illegible for citizenship, to own land in that state or acquire a lease over three years. This cannot be at all called a drastic measure as is often sought to be made out. The State of California was perfectly justified in not granting right to own lands to aliens who had been debarred already (since 1907) from becoming citizens of the United States by the Federal Government and which alone had the power to grant or refuse citizenship to aliens. The Supreme Court upheld California's decision, which thus forced the Japanese and Hindu farmers to sell their lands away (The United States of America has a federal form of Government and each State, or province as we might call in India has full powers to manage its internal affairs so long as the State does not trespass the activities of the Federal Government).

America needed a permanent immigration policy not only with reference to the Asiatics, but also with reference to the European immigrants. Just before the War was over, America was in danger of being flooded with a swarm of immigrants from Europe. To protect herself from this danger, she passed a law in 1920 by which only 3 per cent of the aliens of each European nationality residing in this country in 1910 were to be allowed to enter this country as immigrants. This was meant to be a temporary measure which was to expire finally by June 30 of this year. To prevent a flood of immigrants that was likely to come here after that date, an immigration committee was appointed whose recommendations ultimately became the basis of the new Immigration Act. All Asiatics other than those who were allowed to come here for study, travel, etc. were debarred from entry and no special recognition was given to Japan. The quota of annual European immigrants was limited to 2 per cent of each nationality residing in this country in 1890.

NO CHANGE.

From the terms of the Bill it will be clear that so far India is concerned there has been no recent change in America's attitude either good or bad. This Bill affects the honor of Japan as it does not any longer recognise the "Gentleman's agreement". Till now, any Japanese was admitted into this country on the word of honor of Japanese Government to the effect that he was not a labourer or otherwise undesirable alien and was visiting this country for a temporary sojourn. By the provision of the new Bill, Uncle Sam refuses to rely any more on the word of honor of Japan, and desires to take upon himself the responsibility to find and investigate the status of each immigrant.

The Japanese contention was that the new Bill was an insult to her national honor. On the other hand the supporters maintained that Japan had broken her "Gentleman's agreement" by allowing labourers to come over to this country under the pretext of students or travellers. Furthermore, they claimed that it was improper to show preferential treatment to only one Eastern nation while denying it to China and India. They pointed out the fact than even Japan had passed prohibitive immigration laws against the Chinese. It was the sovereign right of each nation to decide as to who may or may not enter its gates and Japan had no reason to "kick" about it. Against this contention Japan has nothing to say In my next letter I will deal with a few more pertinent facts re the actual condition of the Hindu labourers and also the status of the Indian students under the new Act.

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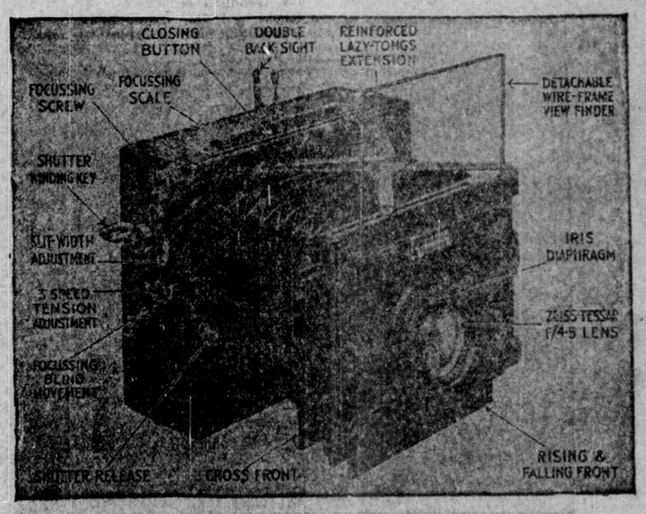

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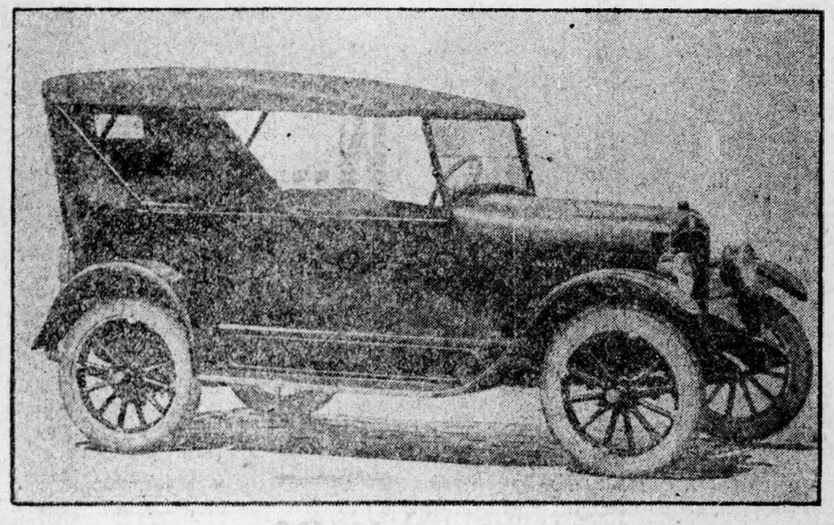

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